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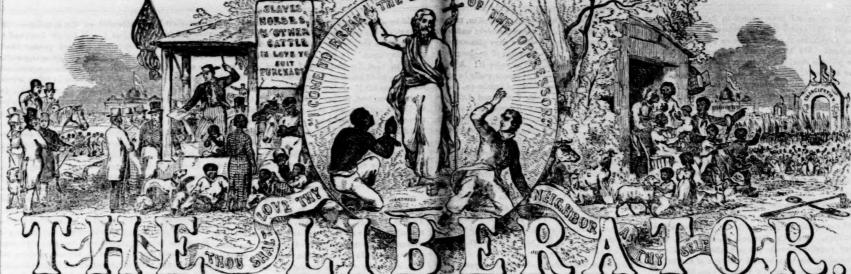
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lehts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-MEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 43.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and ar agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men as

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIOHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant w

WHOLE NUMBER, 1453.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC UNION .-SLAVERY ISSUES STRICKEN FROM THE

As the mariner consults the barometer to ascertain As the mariner consults are of the atmosphere, and to the weight and pressure of the atmosphere, and to alculate the probable changes of the weather, so does the statesman keep a close eye upon the move-ments of politicians, in order that he may determine he character of the political elements and the ine character of the period of the country of the country. It is not to be disguised that the of the country. It is not to be disguised that the future of the Democratic organization is in great dure of the beautiful disturbed, if not distracted, by con-licing opinions in regard to a most delicate and mortant question connected with the constitutional dicy of the Union. In order to bring the subject distinctly before the reader, we propose to analyze the several contradictory opinions which may be to prevail in this matter amongst those who

There are those who maintain that Congress. 1. There are those who maintains that Congress, by virtue of the Constitution, possesses plenary power over all the affairs of the Territories. This class declare, for instance, that Congress is fully empow-ered to prohibit slavery therein, including the Dis-

II. There is another class of men who are Demoerats, who maintain that the people of the Territoerits, who maintain that the people of the Territories, by virtue of their inherent sovereign rights, suctioned by the theory of the American government, possess plenary powers of legislation, extending to all subjects of local concern, including that

sort that the Territories are the common property of all the States; that governments authorized by Congress therein act by virtue of authority con ferred upon them by the States through the lederal ferred upon them by the States through the federal legislature; that they are representative governments, and are limited in the sphere of their operations strictly to the maintenance of public order and to the security of persons and property therein; that the authority of a territorial legislature does not extend to the subject of slavery at all, that relation being recognised by nearly half the States of the Union; and persons going into the Territories with their slaves earry with them for their protection the rights which appertain to slave property in tion the rights which appertain to slave property in the slave States; that the title to slaves is fixed by virtue of the common jurisdiction of the Constitution over the local government-not that such jurisdiction in itself establishes slavery, but a citizen of one of the States taking his slaves into the Territory may demand the protection of the laws and invoke all the usual remedies in his behalf which are applicable to other property therein.

osition, that Congress possesses sating the first position, that Congress possesses sovereign juris-ion over all the affairs of the Territories. That s the Anti-Slavery, sectional doctrine. It is main-ained with a view of keeping perpetually before longress and the people of the States the subject of y. It is the doctrine of the Missouri Com-se, of the Wilmot proviso; it is the doctrine liversal agitation, of contention between the of universal agitation, of contention between the North and the South. It is the doctrine of a hatelegislative supremacy over the federal Constitu-on. It is the doctrine of disunion. The second class to which we have referred is

composed of many of the most respectable citizens of the free States, and of more or less of those who reside in the slave States. The question between these persons and those of the third class is a purely legal one—whether, by a fair construction of the federal system, the people of the Territories are, like the people of the States, sovereign and independent over all subjects of local legislation, including that of slavery, or not? We arraign no man the first, second, or third class on account of his opinions upon this subject, entertained and expres Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal was established for the express purpose of fixing the boundary lines within which the legislative and the cutive departments of the government may exertheir functions; and it is certainly the provi isdiction of territorial governments, and to regujuristiction of territorial governments, and to regu-late the rights of property of all individuals therein. The judges have proclaimed their opinions upon this whole matter. Their decision is binding and con-clusive upon us all. They have declared substantially that territorial governments, by whomsoever conducted, are restricted in the exercise of their authority against the enertment of any law impairing the rights of citizens therein who may hold slaves as property; that such governments exist by virtue of authority conferred upon them by the States; that in point of fact they represent the States during the whole period of their dependence; that their executive and judiciary hold their offices from the President; that they are federal officers, or officers of the States; that slave property is like any other property, and that all remedies applicable to the latter are also applicable to the former; that no special legislation is necessary to secure protection to this property, and none whatever to maintain the

However much we may dispute about the logical character of this decision of the Supreme Court, we canot, as good citizens, deny its binding force upon the nation. It is the law of the land, and has the

add to this that territorial governments are of short duration, it will remove every reasonable objection to the decision of the Court, and leave us only to admire the beauty and symmetry of a system which, while it represents various and conflicting opinions, imposes no hardships upon any, and maintains the just rights of all.

#### MR YEADON AND HIS HOST.

claborate and complimentary account of the Spring-onment. Susan B. Anthony, assisted by others, with her usual energy and promptitude, circulated the fol-lowing flattering notice of his generous host, while here:

Homer Foot, the head of a large importing and wholesale iron warehouse in Springfield, a gentleman of high character, standing and intelligence, one of those noble specimens of the self-made man in whom Massachusetts numerously rejoices, and possessed of those social virtues and genial and companionable qualities which make the felicity and the paradise of the guest. He has a heart, too, not only large enough for hospitality—that liberal hospitality which in former days constituted, and even still, in large measure, (notwithstanding the divisions and which is the divisions and heart-burnings recently sown broadcast between North and South, by selfish and unscrupulous politicians or reckless fanatics,) constitutes one of the affinities between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and large enough also for that expansive patriotism which holds Bunker Hill and Fort Moultrie to be the common property as well as the campon play. the common property, as well as the common glory of a common country, and knows no Mason and Dixon's line in the award of constitutional right and equality to citizens of united and co-equal states. Col. Foot, like myself, was an old line Whig—nay, he was the Fillmore candidate for lieutenant gov ernor of Massachusetts in 1856—and, like myself, he feels constrained by good of country and love of country, to give in his adhesion to the Democracy. As another striking proof of the patriotism and conservatism of Col. Foot, it may be mentioned that in 1851 he served as one or chairman of a comtation of the served as one or chairman of the served mittee of citizens of Springfield to wait on the notorious English Abolitionist, George Thompson, M.P., and warn him not to attempt to deliver an abolition lecture in that city, he being given to understand that any such attempt would be attended with a to append his name to said call. 'Blood for blood'

Newark Presentery—Southern Aid Society:

An interesting portion of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Newark Presbytery was the speech of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, presenting the cause of the Southern Aid Society. No person could have heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listened to the letters he read from ministers, assisted by this charity, without feeling a strong appeal.

the South except on terms that cannot but be offensive in their application.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Stiles will be heard and
aided extensively by all the large-hearted in this
community, and the more so from the modesty and
unobtrusiveness which so characterises the presenta-

### GROES.

Mr. James, the novelist, who has just retired from ing, and kindly consented.

come, and the decision of the Supreme Court, we can be action. It is the law of the land, and has the carpos sanction as such of our highest judicial tri-bond.

Nor, in a practical sense, does this law justly outlines any honest public opinion. It is fair and regionally the superior of the subject nearest their hearts:

Negro life in Virginia, 'says Mr. James,' differs the opinion. It is fair and regionally the South. In return for food, clothing, house any honest public opinion. It is fair and region, increase, and even prejudices; because it protonness the Territories the common property of the chalc nation, and forbids that the local government shall condemn and prescribe what is upheld and supported by portions of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the subject factor of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the subject factor of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the court of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the court of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the court of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the court of the constituent power. It dass not of itself establish clavery anywhere, but it paterts shaveholding emigrants in the possession and the court of the c

# The Liberator.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT. ROCHESTER, Oct. 9th, 1858.

imposes no hardships upon any, and maintains the just rights of all.

We submit to the Democracy of the whole country—of the North, the South, the East, and the West—if they do not find in the decision of the Court to which we have referred a grateful relief from our past fretful and disturbing controversies in regard to freedom and slavery in the public territories? We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the Halls of Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of slavery. Let our opponents the proposed in the court of the court the whole subject of slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, cander, honesty, patriotism and sound sense will vindicate. ble, which should act effectually to change the statute requiring capital execution to imprisonment for life, and petition the present Executive to commute the Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, gives an sentence of this unfortunate man to life-long impris-

'It was my favored lot to be entertained by Col. PUBLIC MEETING - IMPRISONMENT VS.

Daniel Anthony, Lucy Anthony, S. Porter, J. J. Porter, Amy Post, S. M. Cornell, A. M. C. Barnes, S. Alice Cornell, Robert Busker, William Macy, Deborah Bunker,

Sarah F. Blackall, Serviah Watkeys, Lucy N. Colman, R. S. Eves, Erastus Danforth, W. E. Colman, Mary B. F. Curtis, Wm. R. Hollowell,

Rosa Douglass, Charles W. Hebard, Mary S. Hebard, B. F. Blackall,

by this charity, without feeling a strong appeal made alike to his piety and patriotism. Enough has been said at the North to convince our Southern though not bold in its denunciations of the prospective brethren of our opposition to slavery. It is high time that we turned about and gave them equal to feed the bitter feeling at work. This paper, by its time that we turned about and gave them equal to feed the bitter feeling at work. This paper, by its proof of our interest in their spiritual welfare, and loud professions of piety, has made itself of some improof of our interest in their spiritual welfare, and thus strengthen anew the thoroughly chafed and well-nigh worn out cords of National and Christian fellowship, which should bind the two portions of the country in indissoluble union. Such proof can be most effectually given through the agency of the Southern Aid Society. Its position is unique, and while very unpretending in its start, it has grown into increased importance of late by the refusal of the Home Missionary Society to become almoner for the South except on terms that cannot but be offensive in their application.

community, and the more so from the modesty and modest That the Presbytery have heard with much bill, moved quietly on, held their preliminary meetpleasure the statements of Rev. Dr. Stiles in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, and do most cordially approve both of its principles and operations, and commend it to the sympathy and co-operation of the churches.'—Newark Daily Advertiser.

bill, moved quietly on, held their preliminary meetings, arranged their plans, and laid out their work. Mr. Douglass prepared a set of resolutions which the callers of the meeting were proud to accept as emboding the churches.'—Newark Daily Advertiser. one who has often filled the office of Chairman for the WHAT G. P. R. JAMES THINKS OF NE. popular Athenaum of Rochester, was selected to not as President for the Anti-Capital-Punishment meet-

the British Consulship at Richmond, Va., is very popular with his Virginian friends, as may be interred from the following record of his opinions on the subject nearest their hearts:

At the hour designated, we were at our posts. The large hall was rapidly filled. People of all ages, including a number of women, were present. Every

from the disturbers, Mr. Douglass took the chair. try soon to give you the sequel. His manly bearing and noble presence for a moment awed even these terrible rioters, and the organization of the meeting was completed. Isaac Post was made Vice President; Frederick Douglass, William Hallowell and Amy Post a Business Committee; Susan

Finance; and J. Bower, Secretary of the meeting. break it up .-Now again commenced the most diabolical yells.

Cries of 'Put in a white man'—'Down with the nigger'—'Whitewash him'—'Miss Susan'—'Wimmen,'
that whether it be coupled with virtue, honor, or hap-Now again commenced the most diabolical yells. &c. &c., issued from all directions.

thinks only of humanity's good, beyond endurance, festly designed by Him to be held, esteemed, and revence once did he forget the dignity of his position or the responsibility of the office with which he was in-

style, I will try to give you in its proper place.

Mr. Douglass insisted that Mr. Tuttle must be heard, and promised that at a suitable time, Mr. Hunter should have the floor. At length, partial order was Resolved, That any settled custom, precept, examples of the property of the continuance, vindicitive in its character, and demoralizing in its tendencies.

Resolved, That any settled custom, precept, examples of the property et, with a pleasant, musical voice, and by his persuasive eloquence, and mild and gentle manner, pleases and delights an audience. Too much credit cannot be given him for his manliness and true courage, as manifested in this most trying time. Alone, as a minister, his name appears upon the call, and, alone, as a minister, he faced the mob, and spoke the words of Christian truth. The semblance of quiet which had been kept up for some time was at last given over, and utterly despairing of being able to finish his speech, Mr. Tuttle left the stand. Mr. Powell next took the floor. We confess that we feared much for our young friend—his physical weakness must have been apparent to every one, and his personal friends felt that the exerheature in that city, he being given to understand that any such attempt would be attended with a shower of unsavory and unpleasant missiles. The British emissary and irre-brand prudently profited by the timely warning, and passed over to Canada, where he freely vented his spleen and abuse against Col. Foot, but where, I am glad to say, the cold shoulder was also given him. —Springfield Republican.

We confess that we feared much for our young friend —his physical weakness must have been apparent to the death penalty on such an one is an act of cold blooded and barbarous enormity, and is as cowardly our being tried and faithful friends, Isaac and Amy Post, William Hollowell, Rev. Mr. Tuttle of the Universalist church, Frederick Douglass, and others of body. Mr. Powell, always impressive and convincing ing, was at this time most happy in his effect. For a life, and leads directly to the perpetration of the crime of budy. The the time to advance opinions and ing, was at this time most happy in his effect. For a short period, he held that turbulent audience perfectly still, and we are sure he must have affected many of them for good; but making an allusion to the condition of the hearts of some in the audience as being similarly murderous to the condemned criminal, the wounded fluttered, and again the uproar commenced. Mr. Powell was now completely choked down. The Chairman announced that Mr. Hunter would now be heard, and Mr. Henry Hunter presented himself. He said he came there to defend Charles W. Littles, the said he came there to defend Charles W. Littles, the

heard, and Mr. Henry Hunter presented himself. He said he came there to defend Charles W. Littles, the murdered man. To our vision, he looked very much like a murderer himself; ferocity and blood-thirstiness were apparent in his every motion, and if we are not mistaken, he answered the description of one 'who tarries long at the wine.'

His speech was a strange reflection upon the moral qualities required in the legal profession of Rochester, and his scholarship would disgrace a Boston schoolboy of ten years. He pronounced the callers of the meeting fanatacers, murdered the 'King's English' in a wholesale manner, and, as far as it is possible for such a person to do it, insulted every decent man and woman in the audience. The speech evidently did not equal the expectations of his friends—they fremently hissel him and fanality and teaching to the foregoing resolutions.

Hast or young far Stout, and to ask that his punish ment shall be commuted from being capitally executed to imprisonment for life.

Resolved, That punishment as such, is a form of revents, which everywhere abound in leving kind-ness and forgiveness.

Resolved, That rather than visit the crime upon the head of the criminal, thus descending to a spirit of revenge, and degrading ourselves on the one hand, and the criminal on the other, we should urge a thorough reform in our criminal laws—basing them on the truly Christian principle of love and good will towards man, and to reject forever the cold blooded and barbarous principle of retaliation. not equal the expectations of his friends—they fre-not equal the expectations of his friends—they fre-not equal the expectations of his friends—they fre-principle of retaliation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, up his head and sit down.' To this order he yielded obedience, after reading a resolution in favor of hanging Ira Stout. Frederick Star, a man of some note as by the Chairman and Secretary thereof. a religionist, and decidedly in favor of the gallows as a divine institution, came to the rescue of Free Speech, J. Bowen, Secretary. but it was all in vain. The young men whom he had taught in the prayer meetings and Bible classes of our city were not in a frame of mind to be affected by even Mr. Star. The demon Murder was doing its Or shall murder, anarchy, lawlessness, and exemp-

hideous order, groans, hisses, stamping of feet, whistling, language too vile to pen, were the order of the
hour. All classes of people seemed engaged in the
hour. All classes of people seemed engaged in this
disturbance. Even students from the University enjoyed the scene, and, if we are rightly informed, engaged in the uproar. Sunday school scholars joined
in the dreadful work. What a comment upon the
influence of our laws and religion! Surely no greater
argument need be adduced against the gallows than
the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute this riot to a few rowdies—respectability not only
winked at it, but aided it. Where was the mayor
with his police? Not protecting peaceable citizens in
a sacred right. When the riot became dangerous,
the mayor came to our platform and requested our
president to adjourn the meeting. This was done.
Where then was the mayor's protection? Mr. Douglass, with his daughter upon his arm and his sons by
his side, left the hall, surrounded by a gang of ruffians, heaping all manner of vile sayings upon him,
for the simple and only reason that 'he wore a skin
not colored like their own.'

We are glad that something has tested the question
of color in Rochester, and also that we know just

for a storm of hisses, and yells that would have disgraced the fabled Pandemonium, coming from all
parts of the room. (The disturbers of the meeting
had cunningly distributed themselves in every direction in the hall.) With quiet dignity, Miss Anthony
went through this ordeal, and finally succeeded, after
these outrages shall serve, as we believe they will, to
give us a new impetus to work for humanity, it will
the nomination. The meeting proper were unaniting the question. The meeting proper were unaniting the question.

We have long felt that the friends of the colored race
here to punish the Murderer?
See to it, that a handful does not misrepresent and
disgrace you abroad. See to it, that a public sentiment is properly and fairly expressed. See to it, that a public sentiment is properly and fairly expressed. See to it, that a public opinion, one that sustains law and
good order, one that maintains the supremacy of the
lines and bold Anti Slavery. We had supposed that more
progress had been made in the cause of Woman. If
these outrages shall serve, as we believe they will, to
give us a new impetus to work for humanity, it will
not be in vain that we have passed through them.

We have long felt that the friends of the colored race
here to punish the Murderer?
See to it, that a handful does not misrepresent and
disgrace you abroad. See to it, that a handful does not misrepresent and
disgrace you abroad. See to it, that a handful does not misrepresent and
disgrace you abroad. See to it, that a public opinion, one that sustains law and
good order, one that maintains the supremacy of the
lines and bold Anti Slavery.

We letter is so lone that I must close at once. I will mous in their 'Aye,' and amidst a shout of 'No' My letter is so long that I must close at once. I will

Yours, for all rights for all the Human Family, LUCY N. COLMAN.

We subjoin the Resolutions presented at this meet-B. Anthony and Lucy N. Colman a Committee of ing, and the Placard which called upon the mob to

piness, or with sin, disgrace and misery, the continued &c. &c., issued from all directions.

Seldom have we heard such earnest eloquence as fell from the lips of Mr. Douglass, as he stood before that maddened crowd, and defended the right of Free Speech. Insulted almost beyond parallel, and to one not imbued with the spirit which, forgetful of self, and the centre of all authority—and is most manifestly designed by this to be held externed and recy.

vested. Much of his speech, so happily did he use his his actions to his fellows, whether in his public or rich and powerful voice, was distinctly heard above the terrible noise of the mob. Rev. Mr. Tuttle n w took the platform, and commenced to speak. The calls were all ages of the world, has been exemplified in all ages of the world, has been the truest index of very loud from the opposition for Hunter, a man evidently chosen by the rioters as their champion. This man glories in the profession of the law, was once employed as the City Attorney, and no doubt thinks himself mighty in speech-making. A specimen of his ments, and that conscience, reason and revelation unite their testimony against the continuace of a

restored, and Mr. Tuttle proceeded, in a very happy manner, with a speech rich in Christian argument against the gallows. Mr. Tuttle is a beautiful speaker, with a pleasant, musical voice, and by his persuasive the law of eternal goodness written on the constitution of man by his Maker, and is discontinuous.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Chairman

#### CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER. SHALL THE LAWS BE SUSTAINED?

even Mr. Star. The demon Murder was doing its work, and would not be put down. Mr. Bloss tried to speak, and succeeded in saying some sharp things, but whether he favors the gallows, we did not learn; he favors free speech and soberness, and makes himself understood on these questions.

Our resolutions were now read by Mr. Douglass, but it was impossible to act upon them. The scene at this time beggars description; yells of the most hideous order, groans, hisses, stamping of feet, whisting, language too vile to pen, were the order of the hour. All classes of people seemed engaged in this

October 7, 1858.

#### SELECTIONS.

A PREACHER IN THE MARYLAND PENI-TENTIARY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Sir: This Anti-Slavery controversy is bringing many dark things to light. I have just read a pamphlet, put forth by the Rev. J. M. McCarter, of the Philadelphia Conference, new resident minister of the M. E. Church in Harrisburg, Pa., in which he have the colored procedure of his church is now shows that a colored preacher of his church is now in the Maryland Penitentiary, for the crime of hav-ing in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The way by which this dark deed became known was merely incidental, and is thus narrated by The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and reprinted in the pamphlet:—
On Saturday afternoon of the Conference, [the

Philadelphia, held in Easton, Pa., last April,] two scenes occurred which illustrate at least the difference of opinion that exists in regard to the moral estimate put on the same locality. After the character of the Rev. John Allen, from the southern part of the peninsula, Eastern Shore of Maryland, was passed, he asked permission to make a statement in regard to his connection with slavery. The Rev. gentleman said he had in his family a manumitted alone who was to be free at the sec of 22 or 22 slave, who was to be free at the age of 22 or 23 and that he did not consider himself a slaveholder The gentleman then pronounced a high panegyric on the South generally, and the lower part of the peninsula particularly. He called it Paradise, 'the land of Baulah,' and his feelings seemed to carry him away into a state of delightful complacency, as well in regard to himself as the object of his idolatry. He gave it great praise, and even spoke in raptures of its institutions. A few moments after, when the name of Handy Long, a colored local preacher of Newton, Md., was called, the Rev. J. M. McCarter arose after the hearing of the case as represented by the Rev. Mr. Colclazer, and remarked that he felt some interest in the case for the research that he had the Rev. Mr. Colclazer, and remarked that he left some interest in the case, for the reason that he had the same sur-name as his friend, (pointing to the Rev. J. D. Long); he hoped and believed that he was deserving of all the good that had been said of him; that he would cheerfully give him his vote, but he was sincerely desirous that he should be put on his guard against his having a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin in his possession.

Interrupted by the Rev. P. Combe, who, appealing to the Chair, wished to know if the brother was in order, and what Uncle Tom's Cabin had to do

in order, and what Uncle Tom's Cabin had to do ith the case before us?
'Mr. McCarter continued—I was remarking that

some good friend should inform this local preacher, about to be elected to orders, to be sure not to have a copy of Under Tom's Cabin in his possession, as a brother of his color, an acceptable member and exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named Samuel Greene, was now in the Maryland Penitantiary settlement through for the grave tiary, sentenced thereto for ten years, for the gray

Samuel Greene at the Conference, and learned that his name was still continued on the Quarterly Conference Record of the Circuit, as a regularly licensed exhorter in the church. The excellence of the character of this incarcerated man is attested everyacter of this incarecrated man is attested every-where in Dorchester County, where he is known and among whom he had lived. He was exceedingly useful also among the colored free people and slaves, and often in their meeting-houses preached to them the word of life.'

William Pitt once said in the British Parliament that 'one fact was worth a thousand arguments.' Well, here we have a fact, setting forth a base deed, contemptible as the locality from which it emanated and one, too, that is so well authenticated. It is this:—That Samuel Greene, technically an exhorter, but really, as Mr. McCarter terms him, a preacher in the M. E. Church to the colored people in the Maryland State Prison, and has than nine dreary years to stay, for the infraction of a Maryland law which is one of the most infamous that was ever lenacted on God's round earth, in either ancient by modern times, in civilized or in savage countries. (See 2 Dorsey, p. 1218.) Has papal Rome or inquisitorial Spain ever gone beyond this?

Whither are we driving? Slavery is coming up North and looking into our doors and into our churches. Having invaded State rights, it is now soding at church rules, imprisoning her teachers, and dragging tens of thousands of her members into distant and degrading bondage. And where are our Bishops, Synods and Conferences, those flocks are thus plundered? In other days, when a number of Christians had been taken into captivity, Bishops wrote to St. Cyprian, imploring his assistance for their redemption. He shed tears on reading these letters, and raised large sums from the clergy and people of Carthage for their release, and St. Ambrose even melted down the sacred vessels of Milan for the same purpose.

people of Carthage for their release, and St. Amborose even melted down the sacred vessels of Milan for the same purpose.

But again, what are our Bishops and Chief Ministers doing for the members of their flocks who are in prison and in captivity? The Great Shepherd requires them to regard 'those who are in bonds as bound with them,' and He further says: 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me.' These ministers, at their ordination, promised God and the Church that they would 'take heed of the flock over whom the Holy Ghost had made them overseers.' Are they doing it? Their vows are upon them, their indifference will be criminality. Samuel Greene, in the Maryland Peaitentiary, is only one among the hundreds of thousands of professed Christians who are in captivity in this Great Southern Prison-House. And yet the Church is silent; but thank God for the political party which is consolidating itself to resist the aggressions of this scourge of our land and corrupter of the Church. And at the approaching ballot-boxes let every one who calls himself a Christian, vote as a Christian should, and remember those who are in bonds as bound with them,

We have seen some reference in the columns of some of our exchanges to the case of a colored man in Maryland, alleged to have been sent to the Peni-tentiary for ten years for having in his possession a

taining the discussions ry, Woman's Rights, terism, Education, &c. Jackson Davis, H. C. orge Sennott, Joel Tis-hen S. Foster, Miles Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. avis, Mrs. Eliza Farto pages, large ectare. cloth, 67 cts.—possage, to the trade, for cual. ON & SON. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

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copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin;' but we have no where met with a detailed account of the case till we received the above communication on the subject. This unfortunate man is, it seems, a Methodist exhorter, acting occasionally as a preacher, and as such still borne on the Record of the Quarterly Conference of the Circuit. He is described as being a man of excellent character, and the sole offense for which he was sent to the Penitentiary—where he has now been confined for nearly a year—is the having in his p secseion a single volume of the book referred to. The scene of this extraordinary dispensation of jus-tice was Dorchester County, Md., on the southern border of that State. We have not just now at hand the statute of Maryland under which the trial took place, but will endeavor to obtain and publish it. We shall then be able to decide whether the disgrace of this infamous proceeding overshadows the whole people of Maryland, or whether it is lim-

i ed to the Dorchester magistrates, who, to gratify their spite, have perverted the law. Meanwhile, we are glad to see that this most nfamous case is beginning to attract the attention the Methodist connection. Attention was called it, as it appears, in the Philadelphia Conference held at Easton last Spring, but we trust the matter is not to be allowed to rest there. Our corresponlent and the Rev. J. M. McCarter, to whose pam phlet he refers, have done good service in calling at-tention to the case. We trust means will be found tention to the case. We trust means will be found to bring it to the special attention not only of every Conference, but of every Methodist church in the country. So long as this unfortunate man remains in prison, public prayers ought to be offered up every Sunday in every Methodist Church in the country for his deliverance. Fervent, effectual prayer availeth much; and we have not the least doubt that, if this experiment were tried, within six months at the furthest, the Methodists would received in praying him out of trison. Should they succeed in praying him out of prison. Should they desire the aid of others, there are plenty of all de tions who will be ready to aid them in this good and religious work. Not only might Samuel Green be thus delivered, but the legislature of Maryland might be induced to repeal or essentially to modify a statute capable of being abused for so cruel and tyrannical a purpose.

## The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

LETTER ON THE PETITION.

DEAR FRIEND:

You ask me whether the Massachusetts Legislature can constitutionally pass such a law as our petition asks it to enact. I answer, frankly, no, if by constitutionally you mean that Constitution which Webster explained and defended in his discussion with Hayne, and of which he said-

'It is written in the Constitution, that pers bound to labor or service in one State, escaping int another, shall not be discharged from such labor of rvice, because of the laws of the State into which service, because of the large of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other. And who denies this? No one but the Abolitionists of the North. And, pray, what is it they will not deny? . . . I intend to ob out, to its fullest extent, the and maintain and carry out, to its fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn

The Abolitionist (?) who can say amen to this de laration has no right to sign our petition.

Let me tell you as frankly why some Abolitionists can sign it, nevertheless.

1st. When it came to a practical question, Mr. Webster himself gave up the strictness of his constitutional theory. For instance: in that same speech from which I have quoted, (made at Capon Springs, June 28, 1851,) he says:-

. To preserve that Union, we must observe, in good faith, the Constitution and all its parts. If that Constitution be not observed and its provisions set aside, the whole of it ceases to be binding. It would be absurd to suppose that either the North or the South has the power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution and then alaim from the solve absurd to the has the power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and then claim from the other observance of its provisions. If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution, would the North be any lon-ger bound by it? and if the North were deliberately to violate any part of it, would the South be bound observe its obligation? How absurit would be to suppose, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, that either can disregard any one provision, and expect the other to

Now, you and I know that the South, in a score of instances, has openly and foully and avowedly vio lated the stipulations of the Constitution. If, then, Mr. Webster's position here is tenable, Massachusetts is authorised to pass such laws as we ask, and treat

2d But I have what I think better authority on this point, for this rule of State action. Open Quincy's Life of J. Q. Adams, at the 112th page, and consider the course Adams advised and said he would adopt, in 1819, if Missouri persisted in retaining that clause in her Constitution which forbade free colored men to enter the State :-

'Mr. Adams, in conversation with one of the sena tors of the South, observed, that "the article in th Missouri Constitution is directly repugnant to the rights reserved to every citizen in the Union in the Constitution of the United States. Its purport is to disfranchise all the people of color who were citizens of the free states. The legislatures of those states of the free states. The legislatures of those states are bound in duty to protect the rights of their own citizens; and if Congress, by the admission of Missouri with that clause in her Constitution, should sanction this outrage upon those rights, the States a portion of whose citizens should be thus cast out of the pale of the Union would be bound to vindicate them by retaliation. If I were a member of the legislature of one of these States, I would move for a declaratory act, that so long as the article in the Constitution of Missouri, depriving the colored citizens of stitution of Missouri, depriving the colored citizens of the State (say) of Massachusetts of their rights a United States within the State of Mi citizens of the United States within the State of Missouri, should subsist, so long the white citizens of Missouri should be held as aliens within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and not entitled to claim or enjoy, within the same, any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States." And Mr. Adams said he would go further, and declare that Congress, by their sanction of the Missouri Constitution, by admitting that State into the Union without concepting against that article which disfranchised a against that article which disfranchised of the citizens of Massachusetts, had violated portion of the citizens of Massachusetts, had violated the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, until that portion of the citizens of Massachusetts schose rights were violated by the article in the Missachusetts should be redistegrated in the full enjoyment and possession of those rights, no clause or article of the Constitution of the United States should, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be so understood as to authorize any person whatsoever to claim the property or possession of a human ever to claim the property or possession of a human being as a slave; and he would prohibit by law the delivery of any fugitive upon the claim of his master. All which, he said, should be done, not to violate, but to redeem from violation, the Constitution of the United States. It was indeed to be expected that such laws would again be met by retaliatory laws of Missouri and the other slaveholding States, and the consequences would be a dissolution de facto of the Union; but that dissolution would be commenced by Union: but that dissolution would be commenced by the article in the Missouri Constitution. "That article," declared Mr. Adams, "is itself a dissolution of the Union. If acquiesced in, it will change the terms of the federal compact—change its terms by robbing thousands of citizens of their rights. And what citzens? The poor, the unfortunate, the helpless, already cursed by the mere color of their skin; already doomed by their complexion to drudge in the lowest offices of society; excluded by their color the lowest omees of society; excluded by their color from all the refined enjoyments of life accessible to others; excluded from the benefits of a liberal educa-tion,—from the bed, the table, and all the social com-forts of domestic life. This barbarous article deprives them of the little remnant of right yet left them their rights as citizens and as men. Weak and de-fenceless as they are, so much the more sacred the obligation of the legislatures of the States to which they belong to defend their lawful rights. I would defend them, should the dissolution of the Union be the consequence; for it would be, not to the defence, but to the violation of their rights, to which all the consequences would be imputable; and, if the disso-lution of the Union must come, let it come from no other cause but this. If slavery be the destined their rights as citizens and as mer other cause but this. It stavely be the destinate sword, in the hand of the destroying angel, which is to sever the ties of this Union, the same sword will cut asunder the bonds of slavery itself."

stronger. We have, then, Webster and Adams for pilots in steering this course. In the last, we follow he and his dear family live to enjoy it! A large mand is, 'Let the dead bury their dead'—and even the story of Dr. Lyman Beecher once having preached low a friend of freedom; in quoting the former, we party assembled at ten, such as cannot easily be gathobey the old adage, and learn from its foe.

view. Bancroft says- American law is no result of Mott, Sarah Pugh, Abey Kimber, Epward N individual wisdom; it is the growth of necessity- Davis, and other well known friends in the Antithe growth of the hour.' How true this is, our whole Slavery cause. My pulses always leap in the presence history shows. Lawyers claim that our fathers vio- of such, and of others like them in this State, which is the control of the lated the law in bringing the Charter and government were among the first to give me words of encourage to this side the Atlantic. They let the lawyers say ment and steadfast support in the terrible and it, and meanwhile, the acquiescence of the Home protracted struggle for the abolition of slavery. JAMES Government, and the growth of the Colony made it and LUCRETIA MOTT had evidently improved in their

they remained outside the new Constitution, com- what my heart dictates. plained of this high-handed violation of the articles of Confederation, by the votes of nine States only, when it was expressly stipulated that the Confedera- and, surely, theirs are of this character. May time tion should be 'perpetual,' and not altered unless continue to deal gently with them! with the consent of the Legislatures of every State.' happiness of the people of America.'

The same rule, that, on occasions where great inter-American law, that what a regularly organized civil authority ventures to do, if ratified by popular acquiescence, is law.

To be sure, this makes our parchment Constitution blank paper, and gives us, practically, a government of unlimited powers. I regret, but I cannot deny it. John Q. Adams confessed it many years ago, in a letter I love to reprint :-

'In November, 1845, in answer to a letter soliciting in November, 1979, in answer or a feeter standard in sopinion on the constitutionality of the law of Congress retroceding Alexandris to Virginia, Mr. Adams ceplied: 'I have no hesitation to say, I hold that act unconstitutional and void. How the Supreme Court of the United States would consider it, I cannot undertake to judge, nor how they would carry it into execution, should they determine the act unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States "Stat

And Giddings declares, in his reply to a letter from

Without further remarks, I repeat, that Ohio is ture policy of the State. They may, if they choose, demand of our Legislature the passage of a law enabling them to express their views in regard to the propriety of entering into a Union with Texas; or, as we are now dissolved from all connection with the States, we may remain free from all further alsave States, we may remain free from all further alsave States, we may remain free from all further alsave States, we may remain free from all further alsave States, we may remain free from all further alsave States, we may remain free from all further alsave states. liance with them. We may form a union with such of the other free States as shall prefer a union with freemen, and discard all further political association guilty complicity of the North with the South in the with the institution of slavery.'

lating our petitions and urging such legislation. The continue to exercise the elective franchise, reconciling recent action of Congress as to Kansas, and the old the act to their consciences as best they may, and con-Missouri Compromise, is the capstone to its usurpa. soling themselves with the reflection that they have tions. Let the people acquiescs, as they have in the tried to do something politically to thwart the machi-Texas, Fugitive Slave Act, and similar aggressions, nations of the Slave Power. I cannot find it in my (to which Adams and Giddings refer,) and the South heart to impeach their motives, though I am surpris-But we, the Abolitionists, who have never acquiesced, sarily and inevitably involved in their vote. Here and and mean never to acquiesce, have now a hope of some there, one of them makes a strenuous effort to shield such official action on the part of the State as will himself behind 'the Gerrit Smith theory' of the Antishow to all coming time that these last aggressions Slavery character of the U. S. Constitution-a theory are not law, since Massachusetts refuses to submit,

nent Freesoilers, or of the rank and file of the party, tion, and against the concurrent views of twenty-five how they can swear to support the Constitution of the millions of people, is utterly absurd and preposterous; United States, with its infamous slave clauses, they and which can never be imposed upon the South, exnewer, 'There is no slave clause in the Constitution.' We, demand, then, of all who believe the Constitu- fully. From the beginning till now, the pro-slavery on to be an anti-slavery instrument, that they act compromises of the Constitution have never been mi accordingly, and model State law on what they con- understood in any part of the nation. Perhaps no parts Agnews, the Peirces, &c., &c., -were present in the never used to excuse it, or to conceal its guilt, or to sider true constitutional ground. If their views are of that instrument have been quite so clearly apprehendcorrect, then our Legislature has full authority, and is ed. Whatever construction may have been placed by to persevere to the end, and resolved to know no weari-Any one who has hitherto professed to regard the cle or that section, they have never questioned the Constitution as an anti-slavery instrument, and now right of slave representation (in the proportion of threerefuses to support this petition, renders himself fairly fifths) in Congress, or the right of the slaveholder to liable to the suspicion of being a hypocrite in such recover his fugitive slave in any quarter of the Union, profession, and of making it only to evade our ques- or the right and duty of the U. S. government to put tions as to his oath, and deserting it as soon as asked down a slave insurrection, in case of an appeal for to give it practical effect.

I would make as to the reasons which induce the tution to be anti-slavery, in order to rebut the charge Massachusetts Society to claim this legislation of our of sustaining slavery by voting, regularly vote the Re-Commonwealth. W. P.

### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Oct. 15, 1858. special reference to the Anniversaries of the Pennsyl-inconsistent, and self-condemnatory. A large provania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies, -it is time to portion of those who still vote, however, do not att send at least a hasty sketch of the incidents by the to deny the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, way for the Liberator.

as usual, very pleasant and expeditious, excepting and not for the instrument itself, under which they always that portion of the route which lies between exercise the elective franchise. But this is certainly New Haven and the great city, and which for the a delusion. The Kansas or territorial issue is but the quantity and penetrating quality of its dust is une- incident of the hour; the Constitution and Governqualled in any other part of the country through ment are 'in permanent session,' and the primary and which I have travelled. The desert of Sahara can essential object of voting is to secure their constant hardly surpass it, in this particular. So constant and operation. The representative elected must take oath serious an annovance to such multitudes of travellers or affirmation to sustain the Constitution, not to 'save should be remedied, either by daily watering of the Kansas, or perform any other meritorious act; and road, or by some other process. When shall we have that oath or affirmation throws around the slave syscars so constructed, or with such contrivances, as to tem, for its maintenance and security, the military whelly abate the nuisance?

I remained in the city over night, partaking of the be plainer than this? ever generous hospitality of those long cherished friends, James S. and Arby H. Gibbons, for which I Friends could ever have felt justified in voting to have been so often indebted to them. Mrs. Sengwick, the estimable and renowned teacher at Lenox, (Mass.,) of his religious conviction that war in all cases is antiwas also a guest there at the same time, whose acquaintance it was gratifying to make. Next to seeing ment, the whole war system is explicitly sanctioned HOPPER, is seeing Mrs. Gibbons, his daughter, who, in all the sympathetic and benevolent qualities of her mind, closely resembles her father, as well as in some of her features. And, truly-

'Tis so becoming to the soul and face—
Sets to soft music the harmonious sigh,
And robes sweet friendship with angelic grace.'

had the unexpected pleasure of meeting that devoted and amiable man, Henny Bleny, the English Wesleyan missionary from Barbadoes, on his return from tution contained an article forbidding the worship of a short tour to Canada, prior to his departure for his one God and the preaching of the gospel of Christsea-girt home. It was doubly gratifying to be informed by him that he intended to be at the anniver- in Congress or elsewhere, without denying his own sary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at faith, and condemning his religious profession by his West Chester, in accordance with an earnest invita- practice? tion extended to him by its Executive Committee. It It is no answer to reply that 'we must ha was a source of mutual regret that we could not take the same train to Philadelphia that day, I having by agreement to go at an earlier hour-arriving in that unscrupulous and lawless-that, complicated with

ered, for moral worth and active philanthropy, in any 3d. But let me press on your attention another given district-among them, JAMES and LUCRETIA aw.

If you will open the Federalist, (No. 40.) you will mantown, having thus measurably divested themselves see that Madison confesses that the Convention of 1787 of a mountainous burden of 'visitation' which their had not strictly a rightful authority to frame a Con-stitution. North Carolina and Rhode Island, while While they are living, it is not for me to say of them

But there are deeds which should not pass away, And names that must not wither;

The anniversary at West Chester ed Still, Madison claims that the Convention was justi- Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., and ended on Frified in making a new Constitution when sent only to day, at 1 P. M. Though a highly respectable number amend an old one, and in setting aside the 'perpetual' confederacy by the vote of nine States, if such a respect to intelligence, moral excellence, and gravity course was calculated to accomplish the views and of deportment, the attendance was not quite so large as usual. One reason for this was, we were told, that a horticultural fair had just been held in the place, sts or principles demand it, the governing power which had been largely attended, and, consequently, must assume authority, and trust to the acquiescence of the people to ratify the violation of formal law, leisure time just then. Success to every horticultural runs through all our history. By force of such a rule, fair! But, first of all, success to the cause of liberty! we acquired Louisiana, Texas, and have done most of It has been always so, in every place, in our great the marked things of the last fifty years. The principle, then, may thus be considered as grafted into every thing else is preferred to the Anti-Slavery cause. It is never said, 'We have just had an immense gathering to see what can be done to deliver our land from its terrible oppression, and therefore the small attendance to witness this exhibition, or to promote this measure.' But let us hope that this will not always be so; for

> 'Tis liberty alone that gives the flowers Of fleeting life their lustre and perfume,
> And we are weeds without it. . . .
> Hence slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought Of freedom, in that hope itself possess All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength, The scorn of danger, and united hearts, The surest presage of the good they seek.' There will one day be a common gathering of the

people of the North to effect a common deliverance : nis umbra," '-(is the shadow of a great when, forgetting their religious and political differences of opinion,-as men do in the midst of a vast conflagration, or when scourged by pestilence or famhis constituents, in the summer of 1846, asking him if ine, or in view of an impending earthquake, or over he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, that the taken by a sudden inundation,—they shall unite the Union of 1787 is already dissolved-that the Presi- instinct of self-preservation to the sense of a high dent and Congress have formed a new one with Texas, religious duty, and concentrate their energies to and that the old one has been subverted, and closes achieve the safety and liberty of the entire republic.

The spirit of this anniversary was never more harnow a party to no subsisting Union; to our people, therefore, belongs the prerogative of dictating the future policy of the State. They may, if they choose, the standard, this week the cories anniversary was never more uncompromising. Doubtless you will see in the Standard, this week the cories and the standard. This view shows the instant importance of circu- of its members and friends still, on pressing occasions, nay say, 'Behold, the people allow these to be law.' ed that they do not see more clearly what is neceswhich Mr. Smith himself has never reduced to prac-4th. But, further still, whenever we ask of promitice; which, in the face of seventy years of legislaund to enact just such laws as our petition asks. parties, sects, legislatures and courts, upon this arti-

aid on the part of the Executive of any slave State. These, my dear friend, are some of the suggestions I find, in all cases, that those who assume the Constipublican ticket so far as this Society is concerned :that is, they endeavor to elect men to office, who ut terly reject their interpretation of the Constitution as historically false and morally fraudulent, and heartily Leaving home on the 4th inst. for a rapid anti- accept that which this nation has placed upon the inslavery tour to Ohio, through Pennsylvania,-with strument ever since its adoption! This is glaringly but claim that, somehow or other, they only vote to The railroad ride from Boston to New York was, prevent the extension of slavery, as a dis

and naval power of the whole country. What can and provided for-army, navy, militia, letters of over, the awful power is committed to Congress to declare war whenever that body (perhaps unparalleled for its corruption and profligacy) shall deem it expedien 'There's nought in this bad world like sympathy; to do so-Congress being the sole judge of the exigencies which render the war necessary. How can a Quaker-or, indeed, any one professing to be religious-On going to the Anti-Slavery office the next day, I ly opposed to fighting—vote for such a war-sustaining

pleasant city at 3, P. M., and immediately leaving it, difficulties as voting is, the consequences of non-voting

The sentence I have printed in italics lays down exactly the course the Massachusetts Society asks our Legislature to adopt in a case a thousand times roof at Germantown. He has a very pleasant resimand is, 'Let the dead bury their dead '- and even the story of Dr. Lyman Beecher once having preached a heathen could exclaim, 'Let justice be done, though a sermon, and performed the usual religious exerthe heavens fall !' It is ever the most expedient, the cises, on a stormy Sunday, with only one man, (a wisest, safest, best, to obey God, and do what is right. stranger,) besides the sexton, for an audience, whose O, blessed are they who belong to 'a kingdom that conversion he effected, and who subsequently became cannot be shaken, and whose song at all times is, of God is our refuge and strength, a very present help. Harrisburgh is situated on the banks of the Su in trouble; therefore will not we fear, though the quehannah, and is surrounded with scenery mingling earth be removed, and though the mountains be car- the sublime and the beautiful in equal proportion. ried into the midst of the sea; though the waters From Harrisburg I proceeded on my way to Al thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains toona, resting over night at one of the largest and shake with the swelling thereof.'

> LUCRETIA MOTT, J. MILLER McKIN, MARY GREW, some expectation of lecturing that evening; but hear-THOMAS WHITSON, HENRY GREW, BENJAMIN COLLIER, and others—all well calculated to edify, quicken and others—all well calculated to edify, quicken and encourage all present to renewed efforts in the cause any of the morning papers that I was able to procure, of the oppressed; so that, at the close of the anniver- and the rain pouring down in torrents, making th sary, it was the universal feeling that it had been 'a aspect of the place black and dismal beyond descripsary, it was the universal recting that it had ocen 'a strengthening occasion,' and 'a season of great en-largement,' to borrow the expressive language of sequence of extreme hoarseness, (which three days of Friends. The narrative of the operations and results rest have not yet removed,) I concluded to continue of the great experiment of West India emancipation, by Rev. HEXEY BLEEY,—though in substance known ing, glad to find repose in the quiet home of BENJAto many persons, through the report of it in the MIN S. and JANE ELIZABETH JONES, whose fidelity to Standard and Liberator, -was listened to with the our cause, and efficient services in its behalf, are so profoundest attention and the most thrilling interest, widely known. ausing all hearts to be filled with a joy and a The West is everywhere in a state of great de thankfulness for which no adequate expression could be found in words. Its repetition in every town and in any direction. Our cause is suffering severely for village would do much to remove prejudice, to en- the want of means, and the prospect of immediate lighten ignorance, to repel slander, to turn disgust relief is extremely dubious. The circulation of the into admiration, and to advance the cause of eman- Bugle, though deserving of many thousand subscricipation in this country; and it is much to be regret- bers, is more limited than ever, and its continuance ted that Mr. Bleby must speedily return to Barbadoes, can be effected only by the most strenuous efforts. he not supposing, on leaving that island, that there Much anxiety is felt by the Executive Committee as would be any necessity for him to bear witness in this to the result of the approaching anniversary of the nanner to the successful workings of the most benefi. State Anti-Slavery Society; for without money little cent act in the history of England. On landing in or nothing can be done by them, and money at this America, he found, to his astonishment, that every juncture is not to be obtained, except at considerable where emancipation in the British colonies was pro- self-sacrifice on the part of many, claimed to be a failure! Hence, the readiness with The recent elections in this State and in Pennsyl which he has stood forth,-perhaps the most compe- vania indicate a growing North, and a general public tent witness living,-to testify to the facts as they sentiment, more favorable to our movement than forexist, which triumphantly refute the scandalous mis- merly, is unquestionably in process of a solid and statements of a pro-slavery press. It is to be hoped reliable formation; so that the South has no reason that he will fully realize the sum he has wished to for exultation, even though our Anti-Slavery instruraise, to enable him to erect some additional school- mentalities are somewhat crippled by the pressure of houses in Barbadoes for the instruction of the numer- the 'hard times.' ous children under his fatherly charge. It will be a Trusting that a fresh impetus will be given to our good investment for the cause of freedom, at home movement by the anniversary which is to commence and abroad. Mr. Bleby seems to be admirably adapt- to-morrow, I remain, ed to fill the responsible post he occupies, and long may his valuable life be preserved.

One of the speakers at West Chester-Benjamin COLLIER-is a native of England, though a resident of PIETY USING DECEPTION TO UPHOLD this country for several years past. He alternately works at his trade as a mechanic, and 'dispenses the At the close of an admirable lecture on 'Franklin, speaks in a simple, direct, telling manner, from the was said that the greatest error of Franklin's life tional variety and attractiveness to the proceedings. I spared us the discord, disgrace, and manifold corrupconfess, the recommendation, made as it was almost tion that have sprung from slavery ever since. exclusively to a body of sedate but unmusical Friends, This must indeed be reckoned a very great error considerably excited my organ of mirthfulness-it It was the loss of an 'opportunity'-the o

· Music the fiercest grief can charm. And fate's severest rage disarm; Music can soften pain to ease, And make despair and madness please; And make despair and madness Our joys below it can improve, And antedate the bliss above.

But our adult Quaker friends are too old, and as yet retain too much of their traditional opposition to melodious sounds, to regard with interest or favor the proposition submitted to them by Mr. Collier.

TONS, the BERNARDS, the DuoDales, the great influence, his eminent powers of persons. were such as to prevent my acceptance of their urgent what he could to remedy it by founding an Antidays in that beautiful region.

Leaving West Chester on Friday afternoon-largely indebted to Simon Barnard and family for their kind the public press. It may also be said that his original entertainment,-I took the cars for Paoli, (a locality full of revolutionary incidents,) and from thence to cising eminent conscientiousness—by any public adver-Christiana, the residence of Thomas Whitson, one of tisement that his life was placed formally under the the signers of the 'Declaration of Sentiments' at control of religious principle. a queer looking house that, like Topsy, appeared to and improve the condition of the poor-his character near the spot,—hereafter to be historically famous, the world.' among 'those of whom the world was not worthy.' 'Affliction is the wholesome soil of virtue.

Where patience, honor, sweet humanity, Calm fortitude, take root and strongly flourish.' On Monday, 10th, I proceeded on my way to Har- work in the act of pretending to exalt his name, roman, weighing several hundred pounds, three liv- ly published, and now rare, entitled—'Rem bruted slaves against such odds? My audience was against British travellers and reviewers; and it is

best hotels to be found in the Union, and on Wednes-Excellent speeches were made at West Chester by day, at 2 o'clock, arrived at Pittsburgh, where I had

Yours, in the assurance of ultimate victory, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

SLAVERY.

word' as an independent Methodist preacher. He recently delivered by Theodore Parker in this city, it heart to the heart, and loses no opportunity to plead for those in bonds. In behalf of an absent friend of slave-trade at a certain critical period, when the weight the cause, and in accordance with his own convictions, of his character and influence might, and probably he urged upon the Society the importance of intro- would, have turned the scale in favor of freedom, ducing suitable songs and hymns into its meetings, and caused the half-million of slaves then in the country cultivating a taste for melody, and thus giving addi- thenceforward to diminish until they were extinct, and

cemed so much like suggesting to a company of crip- duty-the misuse of that responsibility which great ples the utility of performing a pirouette, or joining in powers, high station and commanding influence necesa country dance! Something like a ludicrous sensa- sarily impose—the breach of a trust which God had tion must have been felt by all present; and our friend committed to that eminent statesman. A man habitu-Mr. McKim seemed to think the suggestion quite in- ally careful, sagacious, and provident-accustomed to opportune, under the circumstances. Nevertheless, I view all sides of a subject before deciding-rarely misam for singing as well as speaking noble thoughts and led by short-sighted views of present expediency-did inspiring sentiments, and hold the faculty of music to he overlook, did he not rather deliberately disregard, be divinely bestowed for human enjoyment and im- the consideration which Mordecai suggested to Esther, in a critical period of the history of her nation? ' Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this? Whether he overlooked or disregarded it, it was a very great error. He left undone so much of the work for which he was sent into the world and assigned that political station in it; and for this neglect he must be held accountable both to man and to God. The following things, however, are to be said for

Franklin in extenuati

Our Kennet and Longwood friends-the Coxes, the He taught no error on the subject of slavery. His spirit of love and of a sound mind, full of resolution favor its continuance. In later life, when the error of ness in this blessed cause. My previous arrangements public had been further forced on his attention, he did invitation to accompany them home, and spend a few Slavery Society, by petitioning Congress to go to the very verge of their power for the abolition of slavery, and by addressing the people to the same effect through fault was not aggravated by the assumption of exer-

Philadelphia, in 1833, with a strong and an original mind, remarkable for 'pith o' sense' and quaintness of expression, and imbued with the spirit of reform on a scale commensurate with the wants and necessities of mankind. I was most happy to find myself once that the life of own distinguished county man showed that the life of own distinguished county man showed that the life of own distinguished county man showed that the life of own distinguished county man showed. more under his hospitable roof, and the large family circle unbroken since my last visit, and in good health. On Saturday evening, I addressed a small audience in the school-house, the weekly lyceum kindly voting to postpone their usual discussion. On Sunday, I spoke might read his life, faults which we should not otherat considerable length in the Friends (Hicksite) meet-ing-house at Bart, about five miles from Christiana— tary labor was given by him to relieve the necessities have growed, and, in comparison with which, the will be found to include the two essentials which most ancient heavens' seemed just created. It is James represents as constituting 'pure and undefiled beautifully located, however, and we had a solid gath- religion,' namely, 'to visit the fatherless and widows ering. On returning from the meeting, we passed in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from

and ever an object of curiosity to the passing traveller, Whether or not these considerations avail to gain for -where the Methodist slave-hunter, Gorsuch, from Franklin the reputation of having been a religious Maryland, was shot dead by one of his slaves whom man, it is certain that the clergy of this country, who he was attempting to arrest, and who succeeded in above all men make pretension to piety and enjoy the making their escape to Canada. It was Bunker Hill reputation of it, stand in unfavorable contrast to him and Lexington on a limited scale. I had the satisfac- in each of the points above mentioned of his relation tion to place my feet upon the threshold and to sit to slavery. They teach positive error respecting it down in a room of the dwelling of Elijan Lewis, a pretending the authority of God to have been positive most blameless and worthy member of the Society of ly given in its favor; some of them labor to uphold Friends, who, with Castner Hanway, was ruthlessly and strengthen it-many actively oppose all interferseized and conveyed to prison on the charge of 'TREA- ence with it—the great majority refuse either to com son,' where he remained 'in durance vile' for several mence or to support any movement for its overthrough months. Posterity shall place both of these sufferers - and all assume, in these several positions, to be illustrating the principles and acting in the interest of the Christian religion; thus perverting the very name of Jesus to the shameful work of binding closer the bonds which he came to break, and obstructing his

risburgh, where I was met at the depot by my old The contrast of which we have been speaking, be friend, Dr. W. W. RUTHERFORD, and cordially wel- tween a humanity which brings forth good fruit ever comed to his residence. He has been a subscriber to if unsupported by piety, and a piety which tries to the Liberator for more than twenty years, and never abolish and supersede humanity, has been just now flinched at his post. A lecture from me had been brought to our mind by a recent attempt in the Jouradvertised for that evening, but as it was the evening nal of Commerce to bolster up slavery by means of the before the day of the State election, when the politi- high reputation for piety enjoyed by Rev. Timothy cal excitement was at fever heat, no appointment could have been more unpropitious. Besides this, a lege. It attributes to him (on the authority of Dr. circus had come into the town that day; and a fat Sprague's Annals, vol. I. p. 158,) a work anonymous ing male skeletons, and a huge boa constrictor, were on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters, published in the exhibition! Moreover, the place has a large foreign Quarterly Review; addressed to the Right Honorable population, wholly inaccessible, and the bluest kind George Cauning, Esq., by an inhabitant of New Engof orthodoxy holds mastery over the popular mind. land. Boston, Samuel T. Armstrong, 1815,' 8vo. What chance had the cause of four millions of im- pp. 176. This work takes up the defence of America

mentioned by the correspondent of the Jour merce (O. O.) for the purpose of making the comment and quotati

The words of Dwight deserve to be in or near Yale College; they breathe the gene-tice of the great moralist and divine: "The: Planter, who receives slaves from his parents by nce, certainly deserves no cento Christianize them, he fulfils his

The same sort of clerical effort to parry the the aimed at slavery is shown in the following article for the New York Observer; this is written in oppose to the tract entitled 'The Sin of Oppression,' whi we copied last week, with the letters of Rev. San Wolcott and Rev. Secretary Hallock, the former can Wolcott and Ater, on the Tract Society, the land ing it for publication to the Tract Society, the land refusing it in their name.

BIBLE, BUT NOT THE WHOLE BIBLE The opponents of the American Tract Situtional and scriptural ground have rea other measure to create popular constitution. A minister in Rhode lected a long list of passages from the H oppression, sent them to the Social as a Tract. It is easy to see the an as a Tract. It is easy to see the ania sition. Under the guise of asking sages from the Bible might be printed to get the Society to depart from its already affirmed by a large majori assembled, and approved by a still. the churches represented. If the suppor should select from the Bible all the p they regard as implying divine appro tem, and arranging these passages without comment, should ask the American Tract 8 comment, should ask the American Tract Society for it; because it is Bible and Bible only, would Society do it? Would the South ask the Society do it; Would the South ask the Society stultify itself by such a step? Under the preter publishing Bible, and Bible only, we might an publishing Bible, and Society which, which is the south of the so puonsining brote, and Bible only, we might a a series of passages of Scripture which would garded by many as a pro-slavery argument, them separately might be shown to have no man but united their impression might be favor

stem. Thus we might begin, as the Rhode Island minis

does, with Genesis—and quote Gen. ix: 25, 26, 27: Cursed be Canaan; a se vant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. A he said, Blessed be the Load God of Shem; and? he said, Diessed be the Ladd God of Snem; and Connan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Jackshand he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Conn

shall be his servant.'

Gen. xvi: 8, 9: 'And he said, Hagar, Satai's no whence comest thou; and whither wilt thou go and she said, I flee from the face of my mistres, Sun And the angel of the Lord said unto her, Reuna thy mistress, and submit thyself u

Lev. xxv: 44, 45, 46: 'Both thy bond-may bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shi thy bond maids, which thou shalt have, shall be the heathen that are round about you; of them shall be buy bond-men and bond-maids. Moreover of the shall be the ye ouy bond-men and bond-maids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among vo. of them shall ye buy, and of their families that m with you, which they begat in your land; and the shall be your possession. And ye shall take them an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit shall not rule one over another with rules xxi: 20, 21: 'And if a man smite!

vant or his maid with a rod, and he die under his vant or his maid with a rod, and he die under hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstands, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished for he is his money.'

Col. iii: 22: 'Servants, obey in all thing year

masters according to the flesh; not with eye-seria as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, femi

We disclaim all pro-slavery intention in select these passages: we know how easily the armay be met; but we are free to say that suc sages of Scripture and others might be made to the reader, who took them out of their com an impression that slavery is an ord joined and regulated, and that it is not only then but the duty of the descendants of Shem to make vants of the posterity of Ham. Is there a Chris living who would hold the American Tract Sor stifiable in publishing such a Tract?

garbling, or addition, or comment, e friends of temperance should sele passages from the Bible in which wine is passages from the form of a tract, we proper for the American Tract Society to If the opponents of total abstinence should the passages from the Bible in which win ded, and offer them as a Tract to the could it publish them consistently with its of constitution? It would be Bible, and Bible cannot and ought not to publish tracts, the ing but one side of the Bible view of any sul Scripture is profitable. All Scripture is to preted consistently with itself. And the press the Society to take isolated passages for pose of bearing upon one view of a disputed so neither manly nor Christian.—N. Y. Observer

This article from the Observer with the letters Dr. Hallock which gave rise to it, are fresh evid of that which we have so often asserted and p that the functionaries of the Tract Society and this clerical defenders are as unscrupulous in regard to truth as any dry-goods dealer who ever assured any norant servant-girl that a piece of calico ' would wa The use of half-truths as if they were whole one, truths so arranged as to have the force of lie, and d plump and direct lies where nothing less will answer the purpose, has become customary and habitual will them. We pray the attention of our readers to the

The pious Secretary of the Tract Society, says, way of reason for refusing the publication of a comp lation of Scripture testimony against oppression, @ titled 'The Sin of Oppression'-

. Texts may be selected and arranged under heefer, so as to imply fatal error in reference to almost con great point of salvation."

No doubt they may ! But this particular truth is no more pertinent to the case in hand than any other the whole circle of human knowledgemore than 'ten times ten are a hundred,' or 'Neesity is the mother of invention '-unless the Revent Secretary designs to convey the impression that if heading of this particular tract is incongruous with it contents; and if he designs this (as he most manifeld ly does) he designs to convey a false impression.

Of the same sort, though more nearly approached the form of a direct lie, is the following statement in the Observer's article in defence of the Secretary. represents that the offer of this tract was designed to get the Society to depart from its settled policy " der the guise of asking simply that passages from the Bible might be printed. The editor of the Observer ha the words of Mr. Wolcott before him, saying that this passages were selected as containing the simple and clear testimony of God against an acknowledged as heinous sin, which in more than one form, and cially in one form, IS RIFE IN OUR LAND.' Yeld editor follows up the false insinuation above quies by an argument showing that a tract should have some force and meaning in addition to the character istic of being 'Bible, and Bible only, and with garbling. He clearly designs to misrepresent tract upon which he is commenting.

While the community fail to see that those clerge men who attempt to sustain slavery by the claims piety for oppressors, and the use of falschood in the fending them, are not ministers of the Gospel, so last we must call their attention to such evidence a its above. -c. K. W.

The American Anti-Slavery Society 18 printed, in a neat 4 page tract, the excellent lesses Mr. Robson, recently published in the Liberator, et tled, 'Why I have not gone to the South.' It set now be had at this office.

The letter of Bayard Taylor and the exfrom Mr. Brace's book, on our last page, are world of careful perusal, and suggest important thought as to our position in reference to the vices and eris there touched upon.

The Rochester Union gives a letter from Go King, of New York, refusing to commute the setence of death passed upon the murderer Ira SigniOCTOBEL

PIETY USING DEC. THE ENDORSE The same sort of dishon ed in another column the Independent, in his la Cheever, entitled . The itory.' This article 1. That the American have distinctly, clearly ars, testified against sh The answer to this is, tortuous and time-servi tinacity of some few o. reckoned as testimony the Board has mater favored slavery, by allo sion churches. 2. That the missionar

by Dr. Cheever and the the existence of slav The answer to this ided that those men w lence of slavery, except ary from the unquestion sible for the eredit g ion into their churches. on of slaveholding as C hem, and this the Indep . 3. That the Board, at oit, 'did utter a testime thout a dissenting voice The answer to this is, ery may have been in rith the action on that idedly in favor of slaver seedings at Hartford The contemptible mea ard, its wrigglings and ow that, by pious truisn ease both without sta

ther, are well illustrate red at Detroit to which ve will trace the substa 'back to its source, e characteristic garnis TESTIMONY AGAINST SL At Hartford, in 1854 clearly and definitely extion of the Board since re informed, the action ec also, has been in conhen put upon record.

On p. 24 of the Anni following 'clear an ews of the Board refer

Resolved, That the B nde to Ged the wisdon ar as appears from the d he Prudential Committ naries among ith the principles asser

Indeed | So, to find w hey say in 1858, we much at take a further strid will patiently follow ell to glance at p. 45 here we have the Boar g of the clear and de The debate which g

hoctaw mission awake terest. The question ngle point, namely—St ie letter addressed by he letter addressed by he Choctaw mission, is anction of the Board? inciples had received a it expedient then for hat it has been saying hat was the question here should have been ference to it. The hould have been so mote?

How much unanimity ck on 1848 was 'd

p. 24. ESTIMONY AGAINST SL This testimony is com letter from the Cherol octaw mission; a rep mmittee through Mr. on of a resolution agai ion of a Report alle tinue to admit slaveh 1. The letter from t wight, March 21st, 1 reject any person fi se he is a slaveholder fa slaveholder, as a pr ship, any pledge that buying or selling s of manifest\* disreg nd that, since the sellin

rents is not forbidden ripture, they will no This precious documer lerator, S. A. Wonce 2. The letter from the lk, Choctaw nation, 3 avery exists as a civi titution and laws of ong time had an exist at they admit slavehol Il to do so, and that t ion, to keep aloof fr his is signed by the GSBURY, CYRUS BYD COPELAND, ALFRED

BREED, Jr., D. H. 3. The letter of the P and of Mr. Secretary T go on precisely as the er recommends that, lders to the churches, ey hold their slaves f 4. The Board would n , presented by Rev.

Resolved, That this irms the principle, th 5. They did adopt a 7 r in the hands of that ho, through Mr. Tre nuance of the infa These five specification

most effective and p at action of the Board dent (with an effront cide whether the impu mazing) calls a testin Finally, as if the ed rous to atone, in th ny past disrespect sho act department, he reester whose name erokee letter-that l ect-but calls Dr. f the results of such a p istaken malediction K. W.

\*The reader must re rant cases must be proven assionaries do not allowers in the church, and hem in the courts, how ommitted

itory. This article pretends\_

THE ENDORSER OF SLAVERY.

another column is practised by the editor of

entitled 'The Missionaries in the Indian

That the American Board of Foreign Missions

distinctly, clearly, repeatedly, and for many

tous and time-serving talk concerning slavery

tich has been corkscrewed out of the Board, by the

ninacity of some few of its contributors, can be fair-

schoned as testimony against slavery—the action

the Board has materially and most unjustifiably

gored slavery, by allowing it membership in the

2. That the missionaries are unjustly represented,

by Dr. Cheever and the abolitionists,) as ' responsible

the existence of slavery in the Indian Territory.'

The answer to this is, that nobody has ever pre-

nded that those men were responsible for the exis-

modble for the credit given to slavery by its admis-

into their churches. Their practical authentica-

ion of slaveholding as Christian is the charge against

2. That the Board, at its very last meeting, at De-

mit, 'did utter a testimony against slavery, and that

py back to its source, omitting, for want of room,

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY AT DETROIT, IN 1858.

e informed, the action of the sealso, has been in conformity with the principles en put upon record. Ann. Rep. for 1858, p. 17.

On p. 24 of the Annual Report for 1854, we find

the following 'clear and definite statement' of the

the Principles among the Choctaws, in conformity the the principles asserted by them in their correserdance with those missions, reported to the Board in

but take a further stride backward to 1848. Well.

will nationally follow the trail; but, first, it were

well to glance at p. 45 of the Report last quoted,

there we have the Board's own version of the mean-

The debate which grew out of the report on the

Choctaw mission, in 1848, receive the express ction of the Board? It was admitted that these

neiples had received an implied sanction.

it expedient then for the Board to say in words at it has been saying for six years by its acts; at was the question. And it is not strange that

re should have been some diversity of opinion in nce to it. The surprise is rather that there

It is merely stated that the Resolution falling

ack on 1848 was 'discussed, and finally adopt

Chectaw mission; a reply to both by the Prudential Committee through Mr. Secretary Treat; the rejec-

tinue to admit slaveholders to their churches. The letter from the Cherokee mission, (dated

reject any person from the church simply be-

se he is a slaveholder: that they will not demand

rship, any pledge that he will ever cease to be such;

at they will not undertake to exercise discipline for

and that, since the selling of children away from their

cator, S. A. Worcester, Clerk.

BREED, Jr., D. H. WINSHIP.

aveholder, as a pre-requisite to church-mem-

mying or selling of slaves, except in flagrant

to do so, and that they . have endeavored, as a

in, to keep aloof from the Abolition movement."

SBURY, CYRUS BYINGTON, C. C. COPELAND, H.

s is signed by the following missionaries:-C.

COPELAND, ALFRED WRIGHT, E. HOTCHKIN, DA-

The letter of the Prudential Committee, by the

of Mr. Secretary Treat, allows the missionaries

go on precisely as they had done before; it how-

recommends that, in future additions of slave-

ers to the churches, they be inquired of whether

4. The Board would not adopt the following resolu-

Reselved, That this Board distinctly admits and

ins the principle, that slaveholding is a practice ich is not to be allowed in the Christian church.'

5. They did adopt a report leaving the whole mat-

fixing) calls 'a testimony against slavery'!

ast disrespect shown to the Slave Power in the

department, he says of that very Samuel A.

ester whose name is signed to the atrocious

et-but calls Dr. Cheever's faithful delineation

staken malediction against the missionaries' !-

a the hands of that very Prudential Committee

hey hold their slaves for selfish purposes.

on, presented by Rev. Dr. Blanchard:

anifest disregard to the welfare of the slave;

of the 'clear and definite' statement on the 24th

lews of the Board referred to, as follows:

om, and this the Independent evades answering.

reedings at Hartford in 1854.

bear of slavery, except so far as this may be a corol-

The answer to this is, that—even if any part of the

nal of Com.

aral's maid

of God, ea

and proved, ty and their. n regard to sured an igwould wash." hole ones, of lies, and of will answer ders to the

statement in

hould have e character-

ent letter of h.' It may

the extract are worth; at thoughts see and evils

The reader must remember that even these fla-rant cases must be proved by white testimony. These assionaries do not allow slaves to testify against mas-ters in the church, any more than the law allows them in the courts, however 'flagrant' the outrage committed.

The same sort of dishonesty to which we have refer-

Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., and continuing until 1858, in the Universalist church. dependent, in his last week's article against Dr. Friday evening. It was held in Washburn Hall, the After singing by the choir, and prayer by the pasmost commodious, accessible, and convenient in the tor, Rev. Mr. Ryder, and reading of the Scriptures by city,-all things considered,-for the purpose. It E. H. Heywood, the President, Joel Smith, of was not without many misgivings and fears that the anti-slavery ladies of Worcester and of the neighboring towns determined to hold this Fair. She, ly able manner, showing, with great force, that the upon whose wise counsels and indefatigable efforts for rights of the colored man are inalienable-that the inthe cause, and for this especial effort in its behalf, they had become accustomed to rely for a period of almost all men who love liberty for themselves—and that ten years, and to whom they had cheerfully and glad- the enslavement of the black trenches deeply upon ly looked as its chief conductor, had ceased from her the freedom of the white, North and South. Mr. earthly labors. Should they undertake the task, Remond's earnest speech wrought strongly upon the without her presence and her influence, of holding audience. another Anti-Slavery Fair in Worcester? They re- Mr. Heywood followed in a few brief remarks upon which had so high a claim upon their love and ser- tized in the church, in the admission of slavehold-

had engaged in it. A larger number of persons vis- readiness, in the most anti-slavery communities, to ited the Fair than has been usual for a number of abandon the momentous issues of human liberty t years past, and the pecuniary result somewhat ex- a mere party scramble, and to make the slave popuceeded that of the last year. The Managers of the lation the mere foot-ball of political and pious respec Fair will be able to place in the Anti-Slavery treasury tables. about three hundred and fifty dollars,-certainly not The Chair then announced the following commit a large sum, when the goodness of the cause and the tees :ability of the city and county where the effort was Business: C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, E. H made are considered; yet, under the circumstances, Heywood, Rev. A. S. Ryder, and Mrs. F. H. Drake sufficiently encouraging to warrant us in calling it a of Leominster. successful effort.

nery may have been intermingled (for buncombe) ith the action on that occasion, the action was dethe Fair, to listen to the eloquent address made on Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Richardson, pastor of one of the Orthodox Congregational churches of Worcester, who came with hearty good will to contribute his aid to the Anti-Slavery cause, and who represent the state of the office of Secretary. Some had supposed that the present incumbent, being known telly in favor of slavery, being a reaffirmation of the The contemptible meanness and indirectness of the hard, its wrigglings and windings, now this way and wthat, by pious truisms addressed to both sides, to ther, are well illustrated by the very 'testimony' ut-

ed at Detroit to which the Independent appeals. We will trace the substance of this Detroit 'testimorepresented the city and the county of Worcester, and to those who came from Boston to render their valuable cooperation, the Anti-Slavery cause is under many obligations, and we know they all feel hon-Testimony Against the views of the Board were At Hartford, in 1854, the views of the Board were clearly and definitely expressed. \* \* All the cition of the Board since that date, and, so far as we re informed, the action of the Prudential Commitored in serving it .- M.

Hon. William Jay, will be found in another column.

publican party in this district had just nominated, by acclamation, for Representative in Congress, a man In him the cause of Anti-Slavery has lost an able In him the cause of Anti-Slavery has lost an able and faithful friend. He was one of that very small number who, adhering to the popular religion, nevertheless vehemently opposed its tolerance and justification of slavery.

He was one of that very small who openly declares his willingness to reject all anti-slavery principle in politics, it seemed due to the slave that 'all appearance' of compromising his interests should be avoided. Accordingly, the followndeto God the wisdom and fidelity with which, so or as appears from the documents submitted to them, is Prudential Committee are advising and directing

York Evening Post, there is slight and brief mention of his anti-slavery position, with a more extended Resolved, That this Society will not recommend for tions and movements for the propagation of the popular (which is to say the pro-slavery) religion. Since The Finance Committee attended to their duty, and among these last, the Post mentions that he 'was an reported eleven dollars and seventy-six cents received. Society, which he assisted to organize, and of which he was, until recently, a Vice President. It is unfor
J. M. Eveleth of Princeton was chosen Secretary, tunate, to say the least, that it did not also mention his letter to Rev. J. C. Brigham, the senior Secretary ed in the place of Mr. Coburn of Leominster, resignof that Society, making an energetic protest against ed. the attempt made by that functionary (in 1854-5) to On motion of Mr. Heywood, the thanks of the So of the American Bible Society. It is unfortunate, vention. also, to say the least, that the Post did not mention Mr. Pillsbury, from the Business Committee, re Judge Jay's able and timely pamphlets exposing the guilt of the American Tract Society in its multifamanly, independent and Christian character, and will be, a century hence, most prized among his many excellent works by his descendants.

M. A. S. C., Assistant Secretary of the Vigilance with all its accidents and incidents, be at once abolcommittee in Chatham, Canada West, calling our ished, irrespective of all compromises and concessions, attention to the case of one 'Merwin,' from whom a securities and sanctions of constitution, government, slave boy was reported to have been rescued, as they or religion.

wight, March 21st, 1848,") declares that they will with a relation so satisfactory to both parties.

Subsequent developments have made it appear that
Merwin is not a Southern, but a Western man, and
to elembed the though wheeler there is a kidneyer, who assistant as well as the medicines.

ents is not forbidden by any express injunction of pture, they will not make it a disciplinable of-This precious document is signed ' ELIZUR BUTLER, 2. The letter from the Choctaw mission, (dated 'Norpersons were bound over for trial upon this charge; but, from present appearances, he will not remain to prosecute it, but rather save himself, as soon as possialk, Choctaw nation, March 31, 1848,) declares that ery exists as a civil relation by virtue of the tution and laws of the land, and that it has for ble, from arrest as a kidnapper. mg time had an existence in the Church of God; t they admit slaveholders to the church, and mean

published. It contains—Railway Engineering in the pate no slaves, awaken no pity or penitence towards United States, (evidently the work of an experienced them on the part of their masters or their Northern we recognize the hand of one of New England's truest | malignant, until it is but too apparent that the new conview of the political and religious ideas of Jefferson more the children of hell than before. and his times); A Prisoner of War (a spirited tale);

Mr. Pillsbury spoke at length upon the position and influence of the Church, declaring that the Republical Courage; November; A Visit to the Autocrat's can party, corrupt as it is, appeals more strongly to Landlady, by the Special Reporter of the 'Oceanic the conscience of the country than the so-called re-Miscellany (it is quite unnecessary to name the authorship, or suggest the merits, of this article); The Great Event of the Century; The Last Look; A lowshipping slavery, politically and religiously. No Sample of Consistency (a masterly setting-forth of Mr. honest man can go into Congress except over the ru-Caleb Cushing's political history, than which we know ins of those pro-slavery clauses in the Constitution.

tinuance of the infamous pro-slavery position of ency,-by contrast, to be sure.) Thee five specifications form an essential part, and mences a new year. After a year's reading of it, we particulars, is a perjurer—lying becomes his highest most effective and practically important part, of can truly say that while in literary merit, in judicious virtue. So no truly religious man can whisper a reaction of the Board at Detroit, which the Indemixture of grave and gay, instructive and entertain- buke to slavery one moment, and then baptize it into ent (with an effrontery of which it is difficult to ing, and in the suggestion of new and valuable thought the Church the next. If a minister wants to preach ide whether the impudence or the falsehood is most to the popular mind, it has been excelled by no contemporary or predecessor in our country-these merits the communion-table with him. finally, as if the editor of the Independent were have also the praise of being unalloyed by concession On motion of Mr. Remond, the Society adjourned to atone, in the Missionary department, for to popular prejudice, vice or error.

Some other new publications, received, are waiting for Mr. Garrison's return.

okee letter-that his very errors are worthy of the results of such a policy as that letter defends— very. Incessant vigilance and labor have secured a call for the meeting at Lowell on Saturday evening stration against free speech lately made in Roches-ter, N. Y.

USING DECEPTION TO UPHOLD THE WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The Tenth Annual Anti-Slavery Fair in Worces- The quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Antiter was held in that city week before last, opening on Slavery Society was held in Hubbardston, October 10,

solved that they would try, and do the best they the prevailing infidelity to human rights, as manifestcould, in these altered circumstances, for the cause ed in the colorphobia blessed in the world and bap-The result was beyond the expectations of all who England pulpits and communion tables, and in the

It was a great gratification to all connected with he Fair, to listen to the elegent address made.

spoke in a most encouraging strain. On subsequent supposed that the present incumbent, being known evenings, eloquent addresses were made by Rev. T. to cooperate with the Republican party in upholding slavery, was chosen only pro tem., at the annual meet-W. Higginson, and Mr. E. H. Heywood.

To all the ladies, who united so cordially, harmoniing. Mr. Colburn thought the choice was for the ously, and indefatigably in this work, who so well year. A discussion immediately followed upon wheth-Pillsbury, in an extended speech of great eloquence and power, dwelt with thrilling effect upon the neces A notice, from the Tribune, of the death of sity of loyalty to principle in this reform. As the Re-In an obituary notice of Judge Jay, in the New ing resolution, introduced by Mr. Heywood, was unanimously passed:

notice of his active co-operation with many associa-

early and efficient advocate of the American Bible At the evening session, in the absence of the Presi-

represent the Bible as a pro-slavery book, and slavery as a Christian institution, through the columns of Mr. Ryder and his congregation for the use of their the 'Bible Society Record,' the official publication church, generously granted for the session of the Con-

rious complicity with slavery. However disproporof principle, and not of policy or expediency. Conthey stand in the very front rank of proofs of his ever about slavery extension or limitation, about the foreign or domestic slave trade, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, or of the Dred Scott or other Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States ; but, laving the axe at We received in due time a letter written by the root of the tree, it demands that the evil itself,

were passing through that place.

The boy in question was very reluctant to be separated from Merwin, and various pro-slavery papers paraded this fact as proof of the hearty attachment of a slave to his master, of the preferableness of slavery, for such a person, to freedom, and of the cruelty of the Abolitionists who wished to interfere with a relation so satisfactory to both parties.

Or religion.

Resolved, That our national government was a conspiracy against Liberty and the Law of God, in its beginning, and has increased in its damning depravity ever since, until slavery has already multiplied its victims seven fold, and extended its territory by force, fraud and falsehood, correspondingly, while at the same time its terrible triumphs seem only to have just

not a slaveholder, though probably a kidnapper, who it, commits high treason against the authority of God, was, for the present, giving the boy satisfactory payment to assist in his business of selling patent medicines, until he should arrive in a slaveholding region, where he might derive additional profit by selling the publican party, as such, is scarcely better, because ssistant as well as the medicines.

This circumstance accounts for the objection of the swears to the same Constitution and Union, and it reboy, who seems to have supposed himself in honorable and lucrative employment, to leaving 'his master.'

Merwin attempted to carry out his plan by lodging faith and honor to be religiously true to slavery, with complaints against the rescuers for riot, and eight all its unhallowed abominations, wherever it exists,

yielded to the behests of slavery, until it is now but another name for conservatism, compromise, corrup-THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for November, is just tion and crime. Even its vaunted revivals emanciand thoroughly-informed writer); Her Grace, the abettors, but, instead of it, wherever the revivals have Drummer's Daughter (concluded); Work and Rest; been most intense, there the indifference or opposition Colin Clout and the Facry Queen (wherein we think to the Anti-Slavery cause has been most marked and poets); Miss Wimple's Hoop (concluded); Nature verts, (like those proselytes of whom we read,) by beand the Philosopher; Thomas Jefferson (a calm re- coming like those who converted them, are ten-fold

ha, through Mr. Treat, had just authorized the of nothing more illustrative of the beauty of consist- He who swears to support that instrument, with the intention of enforcing those clauses, is a knave; he With this number the Atlantic Monthly com- who takes the oath, intending to break it in those

to meet at the eall of its officers.

JOEL SMITH, President. J. M. EVELETH, Secretary pro tem.

Free speech and a free press are instruments indispensable to the success of a warfare against sla-northerly part of Middlesex County, will notice the certain measure of these in the Northern States, in and Sunday next, and we hope they will cause it to regard to Anti-Slavery speech and writing. But the be a great meeting in every sense of the word. The attempt to infringe this right in regard to any subject evil spirit of compromise and time-serving is now whatever should be promptly noted and steadfastly opposed by Abolitionists. We therefore allot a large and every man and woman of honest principle and space this week to the details of the riotous demon-true courage should be equally prepared to expose

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The third of this course of lectures, which was delivered on Tuesday evening last to an overflowing audience in the Tremont Temple, was the well known lecture by George William Cartis, Esq., of New York, on the Rights and Claims of Woman, which was given, by particular request, in preference to a new lecture on any other subject. The speaker naturally and appropriately began with referquested to be present. ence to that great blot and shame of our country with which the injustice done to women by our customs and laws is so closely connected; and, though a sentence or two ir disparagement of Disunion made the discourse less than perfectly satisfactory to us, it was an admirable lecture, full of high thought and beautiful illustration, which we trust may be often repeated during the coming winter. Extracts from it will enrich our columns next week.

Groton,
Townsend, sible, even from poisonous flowers. We therefore Pepperell, (Lecture,) joyfully report to our readers the existence of an appeal to humanity in the editorial columns of the Boson Courier. It protests against the butchery, the wicked and wanton destruction of the feathered race, in what are called hunting-matches, where many thousands of innocent and happy creatures are destroyed, merely to settle the question whether one set of men or another have more skill in the art of murder. Who knows but that, by and by, the Courier may discover the hunting of men and women to be a bad thing? to be a bad thing?

Woman's Rights Petitions' that the time for sending them in is near at hand, and that any further work needed in that department should be done

Wm. Still, at the Anti-Slavery office, Philadelphia.

Wm. Still, at the Anti-Slavery office, Philadelphia.

DEATH OF WILLIAM JAY.

It is with very sincere regret we announce that the Hon. Wm. Jay died, at his residence in Bedford, on Thursday evening. He has been for two or three years past suffering with a disease of the heart, and it is this, we presume, which has terminated his life. Judge Jay was the second son of Chief Justice Jay, and was born June 16, 1789. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, and afterwards read law with Mr. John B. Henry at Albany. The greater part of his life has been spent at the family country-seat, near Bedford, Westchester County, which he inherited on the death of his father in 1829. He was appointed

of chattel slavery. As to Chief Justice Jay, the father, may be attributed, more than to any other one man, the abolition of negro bondage in this State, so I Judge William Jay, the son, the future will give the credit of having been one of the earliest advocates the credit of having been one of the earnest advocates of the modern Anti-Slavery movement which at this moment influences so radically the politics, the religion, and the philanthropy of this country, and of having guided by his writings, in a large measure, the direction which a cause so important and so control of the state of thousands who have responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-zens and Christians, and his zeal and ability in this cause were never wanting, and for more than twenty years he has made himself felt in various benevolent years he has made himself felt in various benevolent and religious associations, which, in his estimation, were wanting in their duty in regard to it. The Tract Society and the Bible Society, of which latter association he was one of the founders, may thank him or blame him—as the case may be—for the position in which they now stand before the world in relation to slavery. His vigorous mind, however, was not exclusively devoted to this one topic. Beside the professional and judicial duties which occupied him for so many years, he found time to discharge a flial duty by writing the life of his father, and added to the historical treasury of the country two large volumes compiled partially from the writings of that eminent man, which he had left as a precious legacy to his children.

Judge Jay was a man of large benevolence, and the wealth which he inherited and made was used, not for purposes of display, or for any selfish object, but,

weath which he inherited and made was used, not for purposes of display, or for any sellish object, but, in a great measure, as a trust wherewith those about him who were in need should be relieved of suffering, and that those who came after him should find a world the better for his having been in it. His loss will be severely felt by a large, but comparatively private circle; how great was the good he did will, perhaps, be better recognized when a generation shall have followed him.—New York Tribune.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartie Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity for the loss of his property, and hence will Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician. grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it, Doctor ; and if our government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren. -Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

or each and all.

The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regain his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic 'breathes freer,' Indigestion disappears. These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

of each and all.

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Believe of imposition practised by pretenders who recommend worthless and useless articles.

Collections by Parker Pillsbury. In Hyannis, Mass., Florence, "
E. L. Hammend, Florence,
Samuel L. Hill, "Mass.,

In Northampton, South Natick, Felchville, Charles F. Hovey, Boston, for pledge 200 00 in May, 200 00 Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 400 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer

WOMAN'S CLAIMS TO EDUCATION. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANT.LE HALL.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTLE HALL.

Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of lectures at
Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive
Monday evenings, to commence
Monday Evening, Nov. 1st., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Nov. 1st. The Ideal Standard of Female Education, depressed by public opinion, but developed by
the Spirit of the Age. Female Education in Egypt
and Algiers.

and Algiers.

Nov. 8th. Public Opinion as it is derived from the study of the Classics and History, General Literature, Customs and Newspapers.

Nov. 15th. Individuals whose lives modify Public Opinion, and exhibit the Spirit of the Age—Mary Wolstonecraft, Sidney Morgan. Anna Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and Margaret Fuller.

Tickets to the course for sale at Urbino's Foreign pokstore, 19 Winter street, and at the door, 50 cts.

Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other Lecturers will find free tickets at both places. Single admission, 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6. MARRIED—In Providence, R. I., Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Daniel Laine, Jr., M. D., of Libe-ria, to Anna B., daughter of Ransom Parker.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on America Barre, Sunday, Oct. 24. East Princeton, Saturday, Nov. 6. Princeton, Sunday, " 7. WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings Newburyport, Monday, "
Thursday, "
Friday, "
Saturday, " (read a Drama,) (Drama,)

(Drama) CUMMINGTON, Mass .- An Anti-Slavery

We are requested to notify those who hold The Greatest Work of this Age or of any Age, SINCE KING JAMES'S, 1610.

SAWYER'S NEW TRANSLATION

THE HOLY BIBLE.

A labor of twenty years, by one of the best Hebrew and Greek Scholars in our country, an indefatigable worker, and a true man. This great work is rapidly approaching its completion. The New Testament will be published and ready for subscribers about the 25th of October, in an elegant volume of about 420 pp. 12 mo. Price, \$1 in cloth, and \$1.25 in morocco. In addition to the Agents already in the field, who find it the easiest book to obtain subscribers for that they have ever tried, we could employ, to their advantage and ours,

No. Still, at the Anti-Slavery office, Philadelphis.

ONE THOUSAND MORE.

on the death of his father in 1829. He was appointed the first Judge of Westchoster County by Governor Tompkins, and his reappointment to that office was successively made by Governors Clinton, Marcy and Agency may learn our terms by writing.

#### Judge Jay inherited his father's strong abhorrence JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON Oct. 8. 3w

having guided by his writings, in a large measure, the direction which a cause so important and so conservative of the best and most precious rights of the people should take. His earlier works were for many years, and, to some degree, are still the best textbooks upon the institution of slavery, its immense influence upon the character of the federal government, and of our social polity, the dangers which from that source we had as a nation to apprehend, and the responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the outer wragper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England.

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four days devoted to country practice.

Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants

TO THE DEFORMED. TOR Circulars containing details of many cases of Diseased Hip, Knee and Ankle Joint; Crooked, Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Crooked Feet and Fingers, with Contracted Cords and Weak-nees, and Drop Foot, cured after all kinds of treatment have failed, and the case considered past cure, address, with post-office stamp, Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th street, New York.

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IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

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WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

COLOR! The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

not a dye." HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially

and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Unic., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which

were quite gray, restored to their original black' REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Bos ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age, ) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair censes to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'erown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.'

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It eleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

my hair to grow where it had fallen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know o a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natura color, and stopped its falling off.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

We might quote from others of the numerous letters We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deemthe above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, at the of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, sales room and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures. clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good; the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 356 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 356 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these.

Sold by nearly every drug and francy goods dealer.

Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N.Y.

abitual with of a compi-ression, exalmost every ular trath is

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ira Stout.

AUTUMN FLOWERS

BY MARY HOWITT. The autumn sun is shining, Grey mists are on the hill; A rasset tint is on the leaves, But flowers are blooming still ! Still bright in wood and meadow : On moorlands dry and brown :

On every breezy down. The little flowers are smiling, With chilly dew-drops wet. Are saying, with a spirit-voice-· We have not vanished yet.

By little streams; by rivers broad;

'No, though the spring be over, Though summer's strength be gone, Though autumn's wealth be garner'd, And winter cometh on ;

· Still we have not departed, We linger to the last, And even on early winter's brow A cheerful ray will cast !

Go forth, then, youths and maidens Be joyful whilst ye may; Go forth, then, child and mother, And toiling men grown grey !

Go forth, though ye be humble, And wan with toil and care; There are no fields so barren, But some sweet flower is there!

Flowers spring up by the highways Which busy feet have trod; They rise up in the dreariest wood; They gem the dullest sod.

They need no learned gardeners To purture them with care ; They only need the dews of earth,

And for earth's lowly children, For loving hearts and good, They spring up all around us, They will not be subdued.

Thank God! when forth from Eden The weeping pair were driven, That unto earth, though cursed with thorns, The little flowers were given !

That Eve, when looking downward, To face her God afraid, Reheld the scented violet. The primrose in the shade.

Thank God! that with the thistle That sprang up in his toil, The weary worker, Adam, Saw roses gem the soil!

And still for anxious workers, For hearts with anguish full, Life, even on its dreariest paths Has flowers for them to cull!

> From the National Era. LINES,

Written for the Amesbury and Salisbury Horticultural Exhibition, 28th tenth mo., 1858. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

This day, two hundred years ago, The wild grape on the river's side, The tasteless ground-nut, trailing low, The table of the woods supplied.

Unknown the apple's red and gold, The blushing tint of peach and pear; The mirror of the Powow told No tale of orchards ripe and rare

Wild as the fruits, he scorned to till These vales the idle hunter trod, Nor knew the glad, creative skill, The joy of him who toils with God.

Oh! Painter of the fruits and flowers! We thank Thee for Thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature's garden work with thine ! And thanks, that from our daily need The joy of simple faith is born;

That he who smites the summer weed May trust Thee for the autumn corn. Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,

Who sows a field, or trains a flower, Or plants a tree, is more than all. For he who blesses most is blest. And God and man shall own his worth

Who toils to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth. And, soon or late, to all that sow,

The time of harvest shall be given: The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow, If not on earth, at least in Heaven!

THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM The old man sat by the chimney side: His face was wrinkled and wan,

And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane. A's if all his work were done. His coat was of good old-fashioned gray, The pockets were deep and wide,

Lay snugly side by side. The old man liked to stir the fire, So near him the tongs were kept; Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals.

Where his 'specs' and his steel tobacco box

Sometimes he sat and slept. What saw he in the embers there? Ah ! pictures of other years ; And now and then they wakened smiles,

But oftener started tears. His good wife sat on the other side. In a high-back, flag-seat chair;

I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap

The sheen of her silvery hair. There's a happy look on her aged face, As she busily knits for him And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped.

For grandmother's eyes are dim, Their children come and read the news. To pass the time each day; How it stirs the blood in an old man's heart, To hear of the world away !

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so, But pleasant it is to view; At least I thought it so myself. And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend, They're worn with this world's strife Though bravely once, perchance, they fought The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb Upward life's rugged steep; Then let us gently lead them down

To where the weary sleep.

SELF-RELIANCE. And take this with thee for thy comfort too, That that man is not most in tribulation Who walks his own way, resolute of mind, With answerable skill to pick his steps.

Men in their places are the men that stand !

# The Liberator. dan countries, and also by the stavenous and states breeding churches and ministers, politicians and states men, of all the fifteen slave States of this Union.

The Free Convention at Laona, N. Y. LAONA. (N. Y.) Sunday, Oct. 10, 1858. DEAR GARRISON:

rious questions of practical Reform, has just closed its liable to be punished with outlawry and death if sessions. It came together Friday, at 10 A. M., and they make the least resistance to their brutality, or has held three sessions per day. A goodly number attempt to escape from it. As women, they have n were present the first day, though the wind and rain protection against the sensualism of man. And this were severe, a part of the day. The two last days, state of society, and these rapes, incests and outrages, the meeting-house has been crowded, day and evening, are sustained and perpetuated by the very editors, min by an assembly of intelligent and earnest men and women, comprising many of the most upright, orderly,
denounce the Rutland, Utica, North Collins and Lamost respected and influential persons for many miles around, mostly worthy, substantial, and well-to-do What was advocated by the individual members of farmers and mechanics. The following topics were those Conventions (the Conventions, as such, not actopinion on any of them :-

1. Slavery and its Supporters. Resolved, That we regard American clavery as 'the

sum of all villanies;' and all who sustain it, politiadvocates and supporters of all the thefts, robberies, murders, pollutions and crimes which are essential to

2. The American Union

Resolved, That we deny the existence and scorn the worship of a god that sanctions war or slavery, or that, in any way, authorizes fraud, injustice, cruelty and inhumanity between man and man, and recognize latter. In Russia, the Foundling Hospital is char-Resolved, That we deny the existence and scorn the existence, and respect the worship only of a God who is anti-slavery and anti-war—a God of love, liberty reasonably indicated with one of those tender intimately connected with one of those tender. liberty, peace and justice, and who, in all things, respects the persons and rights of all men, women and children, without regard to color, creed, country or condition.

In every general view of Moscow, the eye is struck by an immense quadrangular building, or collection of buildings, on the northern bank of the Moskoa, spects the persons and rights of all men, women and

4. The Christ of Calvary and the Christ of Christendom-the Difference between them.

Christ of Christendom are, in spirit and practice, eternal antagonisms; and the individual or church that nal antagonisms; and the individual or church that reveres the latter, must, of necessity, despise the for- at Washington. The Governorship of this institu-

mer.

5. Spirit and Teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.

Resolved, That love to enemics, forgiveness of injuries, good for evil, and self-sacrifice, constitute essential elements in the spirit, teachings and life of Jesus; therefore, the individual, Church or State, that sanctions war and preparations for war, or death-penalty, or the principle and practice of blood for blood, cannot be the friend and follower of Christ, as he is set forth in the New Testament.

Resolved, That, to imbube and practice the spirit and teachings of Jesus, as they are delineated in the New Testament, would abolish all slavery, war, and death-penalty, all drunkenness and prostitution, and all sectarianism and nationalism, and lead to a practical recognition of liberty, equality and fraternity, among all human beings.

disturbing the whole body, and subjecting himself to its misinterpretations, malignity and injustice; therefore, all who would seek the true elevation and progress of man, must, in imitation of Jesus and all reformers of the past, come out from all churches, and free themselves from the gags and fetters such bodies must, in self-defence, impose on freedom of thought

venerated, which cannot exist without enslaving or killing men, or in any way injuring or desecrating their bodies or souls, ought to be at once and forever and in the large, airy halls lay a hundred and fifty

0. Man's greatest Wrong. against woman, against his offspring, and against hu-

11. Responsibilities of Parents.

12. Woman's Empire as a Mother.

her organism must come whatever goes to make up our bodies and souls previous to birth; and, as it does on the staircases of iron. The courts inclose garden-plots, radiant with flowers. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are admirable. With such care, one would think that a naturally healthy child

Facts were presented to the Convention, showing that over one-third of all the women of all the slave States are, by law and religion, deprived of all protection, and given over to the lusts of men-of min-A Convention, called in Laona, to consider the va- isters and deacons, of statesmen and judges, and are

presented for discussion. I send you the Resolutions ing on any question) may be known by the above resolutions; for like resolutions, substantially, were tion, taking no vote, and giving no expression of presented and discussed in all the above Conventions I expect to lecture in Central and Western New York till Dec. 1st.

H. C. WRIGHT. Yours,

cally or religiously, directly or indirectly, as practical BAYARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE A VISIT TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

Moscow, June, 1858 Resolved, That the American Union was formed 'to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to all'; and having failed to answer the ends for which it was created, it is the right and duty of all the people to dissolve this slaveholding, slave-hunting Union, and form a confederacy on the principle of 'No Union with slaveholders.'

3. A Slaveholding and War-making God.

Moscow, June, 1858.

It was a pleasant change to me, to turn my eyes, dazzled by the splendors of the Kremlin, upon an edifice which has neither gold nor jewels to show, but which illustrates the patriarchal, or rather paternal, character of the Russian Government, on the grandest scale. This is the Vospitatelnoi Dom, or Foundling Hospital—but the title conveys no idea of the extent and completeness of this imperial charity. There are similar institutions in Paris, Stockholm, Vienna, and other cities, on a much more contracted. Vienna, and other cities, on a much more contracted scale. Our New York asylum for children, on Ranmoral questions our civilization is afraid to handle directly east of the Kremlin. The white front tow-ers high over all the neighboring part of the city. dom—the Difference between them.

Resolved, That the Christ of Calvary and the thrist of Christendom are, in spirit and practice, eterbuilded the individual or church that the continuous and the individual or church that thousand feet in length, and, at a venture, I should tion is only second in importance to that of the city

among all human beings.

6. The Bible—as Authority.

Resolved, That nothing is true or false, right or wrong, because it is approved or condemned by the Bible; therefore, the Bible should never be quoted, as authority, to prove any thing true or false in principle, or right or wrong in practice.

who might be offered, without question or stipulation, the parents, naturally, giving up their off-spring to the service of the Government which had reared them. Russia offers herself as midwife, wet-7. Church Organizations.

Resolved, That the object of church organizations is to perpetuate the stereotyped ideas of the past, and that no man, as a member of a church, can entertain and propagate any new and progressive idea without disturbing the whole body, and subjecting himself to tis misinterpretations, malignity and injustice: there-

usual, all the children being in the country for the summer, with the exception of those which had been received during the last few weeks. There is a large Resolved, That we recognize the absolute suprema-cy of man over all his incidents; therefore, we affirm that institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions, and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however the social institutions of officers. There are 1,200 at present in the institu-tion, but all of them, with the exception of the social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however the social institutions of the social institutions are for men, not men for institutions and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however the social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however the social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however the social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and the social institutions are for men, not men for men babes, each in its little white cot, covered with curtains of fine gauze. Only one whimpered a little; Resolved, That man can commit no greater outrage gainst woman, against his offspring, and against huant, than to impose on her a material when the property of manity, than to impose on her a maternity whose re- their breasts, bowing as we passed, were also re-

manity, than to impose on her a maternity whose responsibilities and sufferings she is not prepared joyfully to accept and endure,—thus subjecting her to the terrible necessity of committing the crime of antenatal murder, or of giving birth to children whose existence is unwelcome and repulsive to the heart of evice an excellent education, including music and more down languages, and become teachers or governexistence is unwelcome and repulsive to the heart of the mother that bore them.

10. Ante-Natal Rights of Children.

Resolved, That children have an inherent right to demand of their parents healthy bodies and healthy souls, as a birthright inheritance; bodies free from scrofula, cancer, consumption and other disorders, and souls freed from tendencies to lying, theft, robbery, murder, drunkenness and sensualism, and to insanity and idiocy; also, a right to a love origin, a designed existence, and a welcome into life.

and distinction. Resolved, That parents, not God, are responsible for the existence and healthful or diseased organization and constitutional tendencies of the bodies and the Parthenon. The walls are of seagliola, peach-Resolved, That parents, not God, are responsible for all the diseases, crimes, sufferings and deaths of children that result from inherited conditions and tendencies.

blossom color, brightened, but not overloaded, with golden ornaments. The dome, well painted in fresco, rests on pillars of the same material, and the hall altar-screen, though gilded, is not glaring; nor are the Saints abnormal creatures, whose like is not to be found in Heaven or Earth. The prestol, or inblossom color, brightened, but not over most shrine, stands under a dome, whose inner side contains a choral circle of lovely blonde-haired an-Resolved, That woman's empire, as a mother, over gels, floating in a blue, starry sky. All parts of the character and destiny of the race, is absolute in vast building are most substantially and carefully nower and eternal in duration, and can never be too highly estimated and respected, inasmuch as through floors of marble or glazed tiles in the corridors, and tellectual and spiritual conditions.

Resolved, That through woman, as a mother, the ed in the Egyptian ovens.

Resolved, That through woman, as a mother, the law of health or disease, of life or death, of purity or impurity, of happiness or misery, of heaven or hell, is written on the body and soul of each human being; therefore, on the health, purity, knowledge and nobleness of the mother must depend the health, nobleness and happiness of each individual man and woman of the race.

13. Free Love.

Resolved, That we reject the doctrine and practice of free love, as extertained and advocated by Abraham and Jacob, by David and Solomon, by the ministers and churches, and by the god whom they profess to worship, as unnatural and monstrous, and as tending to the pollution, degradation and ruin of our fess to worship, as unnatural and monstrous, and as tending to the pollution, degradation and ruin of our common humanity.

As understood by the churches and ministers, Free Love is but another name for polygamy, as it was practised by the patriarchs, kings and rulers of Israel, and as it is practised by the Mormons, and by the Christian converts in Hindostan, and in Mohamme-

the library of records, showed the extent of the business done. I looked over a report of the operations of the institution, from its foundation to the present time. The number of children confided to its care has increased from a few hundred in 1762 to 14,000 in 1857. Since the commencement of this year (Jan. 13, O. S.) 6,032 have arrived. The entire number received in ninety-six years is 330,000, to which may be added 60,000 more, born in the lying-in-hospital during the same period—making 390,000 in all. The Petersburg branch affords still larger returns, so that at present 30,000 children are annually given into the expect the Government. A very bave often heard since—"After all, as we look over the nations of the world, there is no country so blessed as old Sweden. Here every one can speak or write as he pleases; there is no slavery here, and we have a good King. Yes, we are the happy people!" The others and are in any case assured of as fortunate a lot, at least, as would have been theirs at home, the parents are the more easily led to take advantage of and therefore no reliable to take advantage of and therefore no reliable to the same and asked how a country could be where there we have a good King. Yes, we are the happy people!" I'ventured to object, partly for argument's sake, and asked how a country could be where there we have a good King. The child is taken with a saked how a country could be where there we have a good King. The child is taken with a saked how a country could be saked how a country could be where there we have a good King. The child is taken with a saked how a country could be saked how as country to be saked how as cou parents are the more easily led to take advantage of this charity. The child is taken without question, and therefore no reliable statistics of the public mo-

and therefore no reliable statistics of the public morality can be obtained from this source.

The office is kept open night and day, and no living child which is offered can be refused. The only question asked is, whether it has been baptized. If not, the ceremony is immediately performed in an adjoining room, by a priest connected with the institution, one of the oldest nurses, generally, acting as godmother. Its name and number are then entered in the official book, a card containing them and the date of its arrival is attached to its neck, and and the date of its arrival is attached to its neck, and another given to the mother, so that it may afterward be identified and reclaimed. Very frequently, the mother is allowed to become its nurse, in which case she receives pay like the other nurses. After six weeks or two months in the institution, it is sent into the country, when it remains until old enough. into the country, where it remains until old enough into the country, where it remains until old enough to receive instruction. The regular nurses are paid at the rate of about \$50 a year, in addition to their board and lodging. If the parents pay a sum equal to \$25 on the deposition of the infant, they are entitled to have it brought up exclusively within the walls of the institution, where it is more carefully attended to than elsewhere. The payment of \$200 processes for it, if a low, the rank of an officer. The procures for it, if a boy, the rank of an officer. The parents are allowed to see their children at stated times, and many of them take advantage of this permission. The greater part, however, live in the provinces, and virtually give up their children to the State; though it is always possible, by consulting the Hospital directory, to find where the latter are, and to recover them.

There is a very constant of the New York Tribune.

A SLAVE SHIP SUNK.

The vessel which was sunk at Montauk Point a few weeks ago proves to have been the Haidee of New York. She sailed from this port several months ago for the coast of Africa, took in a cargo of 900 slaves, and landed them at Cardenas, Island of Cuba.

There the captain left her, and the mate, whose

and to recover them.

In the lying-in hospital, all women are received who apply. They are allowed to enter one month before their confinement, and to remain afterward until their health is entirely restored. Those who apply the left her, and the mate, whose mame is Macomber, sailed her up to Montauk Point, where he scuttled her. The crew were for the most until their health is entirely restored. wish to be unknown are concealed by a curtain which falls across the middle of the bed, so that their faces are never seen. Beside this, no one is allowed to are never seen. Beside this, no one is allowed to enter the hospital except the persons actually employed within it. The late Emperor, even, respected its privacy, and at once gave up his desire to enter, on the representations of the Governor. The arrangements are said to be so excellent that not only poor married women, but many who are quite above to the desire to enter the matter. Mr. DeAngelis shortly reported that the ship had been scuttled, that the reported what the ship had been scuttled, that the results of the country, and

eived, if offered.

Beside the soldiers, common mechanics and factory girls, which the children of merely ordinary capacity become, the Government has, of late years, establish-ed many of them as farmers and colonists on the uncultivated crown lands. They are mated, married,

In the absence of reliable moral statistics, we are obliged, simply, to draw a parallel between the condition of the Russians, in this respect at present, and the accounts given of them in the last century.

Indexing from these data, Liont beginner to decline the desired to the decided up in Eldridge street jail forthwith, to await nig of the accounts given of them in the last century. locked adging from these data, I do not hesitate to declare examination Judging from these data, I do not hesitate to declare that the effect of the system has not been detrimental to the general morality of the Russian people. On the contrary, they have improved with the improvement in their condition and the gradual advance of civilization. When I compare the chronicles of Richard Chancellor, and of Sir John Chardin, two and a half centuries ago, with what I see now, I can searcely realize that they are the same people.

But, 'cries a Pharisee, 'this Hospital affords an easy and secret relief to the sinner. By saving her from public shame, it encourages her in private vice! It removes the righteous penalty placed upon incon-

It removes the righteous penalty placed upon incontinence, and thereby gradually demoralizes society! at Cardenas. At that place, the captain left the vessel, and the first mate then took the command. It is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling trease the number of individuals who need it, but I was the command to the command to the command that is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling toward the mate, and he was fearful they had evidence in the command to th crease the number of individuals who need it, but I assert, in all earnestness, that the moral tone of Society' would not be lowered thereby, seeing that, where one licentious act may be encouraged, one awful crime is certainly prevented. In Russia, infanticides and abortions are aimost unknown. In America, you need but look at what is discovered. God only knows how many additional cases of the crime most abhorrent to human nature are perpetrated in secret. And yet, if some benevolent millionaire should propose to build such a foundling hospital in New York, pulpit and press would riddle him with the red-hot shot of hely indignation. Oh, no! Let the subject alone—your fingers, of course, are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No matter what crimes are eating their way into the or relief for ner, and no place in the work of the unlawful offspring, murder it before it is born!

This is better than to stretch out a helping hand to

The affidavit of one of the sailors of the Haidee, the her, and so prevent the crime. Ten to one, the act is never found out; appearances are preserved, and our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

The atminavit of one of the sailors of the Haidee, the vessel lately sunk off Montauk Point, throws considerable light on the way in which the slave trade is carried on. This vessel sailed from New York in

intelligent overseeress. In spite of the multitude of babies, there was very little noise, and the most nervous old bachelor might have gone the round without once having his teeth set on edge.

The Superintendent then conducted us to the office or agency, on the lower story, where the children are received. The number of clerks and desks, and the library of revents above the children are received. The number of clerks and desks, and the library of revents above the children are received.

Magdalen Societies have increased the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling hospital would encourage seduction or adultery. To change one word in the immortal lines of Barns:

What's done, we partly may compute,
But know not what's prevented.

B. T.

To the same purpose is the following pa from 'The Norse-Folk'; the account, by C. L. Brace.

of his tour in Norway and Sweden. 'A Swedish military officer was present. In the glow of the conversation, he could not refrain from an enthusiastic outburst for his country, such as I have often heard since—"After all, as we look over

and to a conit ventured to object, partly for argument's sake, and asked how a country could be called blessed where there were such multitudes of ignorant people, and spoke of the licentiousness and drankenness. "The proportion of illegitimate births in Stockholm is fifty per cent." He replied, that as to the ignorance of the people, he would not compare them with the American. "But look at the English peasantry and the German! How many cannot read or write! Here it is very seldom that you will find a peasant who cannot read. And, for brandy-drinking, it was, indeed, bad some years since; but the people improve every day in that. And, for my part, I do not believe them worse than other nations in the matter of licentiousness. You cannot judge parf, I do not believe them worse than other nations in the matter of licentiousness. You cannot judge from Stockholm, sir. It is true there are very many illegitimate children there, but there are no prostitutes. We hear of fifty thousand women in London who are damned for this world utterly. There is hardly one in Sweden. Even if a woman has an un lawful connection, she can still raise herself up again, and she lives at least in a human relation with her companion."

"" But the children! What becomes of them?" I asked.

I asked. "The State takes care of them," he answered.

"It is bad, I know. But which is worse—that, or your infernal prostitution?"

part Portuguese.

It appears that Mr. Rynders received information three weeks since, that there were some suspicious poor married women, but many who are quite above the necessity of such a charity, take advantage of it. In this case, also, the number of children brought forth is no evidence as to the proportion of illegitimate births. It is not obligatory upon the mother to leave her child in the hospital; she may take it with her if she chooses, but it will of course be received if officed. the sinking of the ship. They were not long in ascertaining that three of the men they were looking for were in this city. These men were arrested early last week and imprisoned at the Marshal's office. last week and imprisoned at the Marshars once. The fact of their arrest was kept a projound secret till yesterday, so that those still at large would not be put on their guard.

From one of the prisoners, the names of those engaged in the expedition were learned, and from further information from the same source, and upon consultation with Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the U.

ed many of them as farmers and colonists on the uncultivated crown lands. They are mated, married, and comfortably settled in villages, where, in addition to their agricultural labors, they frequently take charge of a younger generation of foundlings. I have seen some of these villages where the houses were all neat Swiss cottages, under the projecting eaves of which the families sat in the mild evening air, while groups of sprightly children, too nearly of an age to belong to the occupants, sported before them. The people looked happy and prosperous. If there is a patriotic peasantry on earth, they should certainly belong to it. They are, in the fullest sense of the term, children of their country.

The St. Petersburg Hospital, though in the heart of the city, covers, with its dependencies, twenty-eight acres of ground. Upward of five hundred teachers are employed, many of them on very high salaries. The number of nurses, servants, and other persons employed in the establishment, amounts to upward of five thousand. The boys and girls, but here and in Moscow, are taught separately. The cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,000 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her orphans and castaways as much as the entire revenues of Sweden, Norway and Greece.

Let us not be so dazzled, however, by the splendid

orphans and castaways as much as the entire revenues of Sweden, Norway and Greece.

Let us not be so dazzled, however, by the splendid liberality of this city, as to lose sight of the moral question which it involves. No other nation has yet instituted such a system; few other governments would dare do it at present. What effect has it had on public morals? It has existed for nearly a century, and whatever influence it may exercise, either for good or evil, must now be manilest. One fact is certain—that the number of children delivered into its keeping, has steadily increased from year to year; but this, as I have already shown, is no indication whatever. The growth of its resources, the perfection of its arrangements, and the liberal education which it bestows, sufficiently explain this increase. In the absence of reliable moral statistics, we are

are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No matter what crimes are eating their way into the moral heart of society, so long as all is fair on the Marshal very justly gives great credit to his deputies outside. Let the unwedded mother, finding no pity in effecting these arrests, and it is to be hoped that or relief for her, and no place in the world for her their labors may not prove in vain.

is never found out; appearances are preserved, and our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the moral tone of society can only be preserved by making desperate outcasts of all who sin. So long as we preserve a genuine domestic life—so long as we have virtuous homes, liberal education and religious influences—we need not fear that a Christian charity like that which I have described will touch our purity. It will only cleanse us from the stain of the blackest of crimes. The number of illegitimate births would be increased by the diminution in the number of abortions. Who will dare to say that the reverse is preferable? We boast, and with some justice, of the superior morality of our population, as compared with that of the nations of Europe; but we should know that in none of the latter is infanticide (both before and after birth) so common as with us. We should remember that a morality which is uncharitable, cruel and Pharisaic, inevitably breeds a secret immorality. The Spartan holiness of the New England pilgrims was followed by a shocking prevalence of unnatural vice, which diminished in proportion as their iron discipline was relaxed.

At any rate, we can never err by helping those who are in trouble, even though that trouble have come through vice. I have never heard that the

survivors, which was effected early the next by two boats from the shore. The three Po who seem to have been at the head of the and the Captain, then went on shore, paid off the hands, leaving the vessel the first mate, one Macomber, who told was cleared for New Orleans. They, once, but the next day the mate told the no papers, and asked what they the to do. They left it to him. He is Long Island, which they made in ten coff Montauk Point, the ship was sen dark was sunk about five miles Seven of the crew—five Portuga a Spaniard, landed at Montauk Point and the rest appear to have landed elsewhe

coast.

The mate, who appears to be a New Bedford is under arrest and likely to suffer the penalty crime, and it is to be hoped that the light it on this transaction may lead to the puni other parties concerned in it. If the General of Cuba had the least wish to do it have no difficulty in finding the negroes has for them, we suppose he has already pod doubloon a head, and will give hinself a trouble

The following remedies are offere to the reason as the best, most perfect, which medie legislar afford. Ayen's CATHARTIC PILIS have been good with the utmost skill which the medical ion of this age possesses of medicines hitherto known. do more or less good; but this an emeacy and a power to u any thing which men have k moving the obstructions of the stimulating them into healthy the fountains of life and via anew through the body, and again. They are adapted to only, for when taken by one in but little effect. This is the p this natural stress of the stress of the stress of the stress that the stress of the stre It is antagonistic to disease, and no m children may take them with impun are sick they will cure them, if they

are sick they will cure them, if they are will in will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been proceed with bilious complaint: see his bent-quite tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clamup tane blossom into health. Give them to some sefere whose foul blood has burst out in scrotial cill in skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sh, a lies in anguish. He has been drenched maste and the standard them. ikin is covered with sories; who stands, or sinlies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and
out with every potion which ingenuity code
gest. Give him these Pills, and mark the effect
see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, inc
skin that has grown under them; see the latelege
that is clean. Give them to him whose sign
humors have planted rheumatism in his joint set
bones; move him, and he screeches with pain, is
too has been soaked through every mosted of his
body with limiments and salves; give him the
Pills to purify his blood; they may not cure his
for, alas! there are cases which no moral pose
can reach; but mark, he walks which rutches so,
and now he walks alone; they have cured in
Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dypegic,
whose gnawing stomach has long ago cate our
smile from his face and every muscle from hisby.
See his appetite return, and with it his healt, set
the new man. See her that was radiant with heal
and loveliness blasted and too early withers
away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or use
lurking disease, has deranged the internal orga
of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till the's
their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healty of digestion, assimilation or secretion, their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her

their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healh is gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the wing gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the wing principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the a structions, and infuse a new vitality into the field. Now look again — the roses blossom on her deal, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet inflant wasted with wome the seed of th

remedy known to mankind. Cases of app settled consumption have been cured by thousands of sufferers who were deemed bey reach of human aid have been restored friends and usefulness, to sound healthenjoyments of life, by this all-powerful ast diseases of the lungs and throat. Here as estitled on the lungs. The dry, hacking on glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of hwas lately lusty and strong, whisper to all CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; disease is gnawing at his vitals, and ab fatal symptoms more and more over all his He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL DOW. stopped his cough and made his breathing his sleep is sound at night; his appetite and with it his strength. The dart which his side is broken. Scarcely any neighbe found which has not some living trot shadow forth the virtues which have Cherry Perronal an imperishable reits usefulness does not end here. Nay plishes more by prevention than cureless colds and coughs which it cures which would have incord in the description. less colds and coughs which it cures are the set which would have ripened into a dread'd harmof incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Brenchin, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, ad all first actions of the throat and lungs are easily curely the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in seasor. Every family should have it by them, and they will faid an invaluable protection from the insidious profess which carries off the parent sheep from many a both ed arling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with drections for the treatment of each compaint, said

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with diversions for the treatment of each complaint, says found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broaden over the earth, in order that the sick every when may have before them the information it contains Druggists and dealers in medicine generally has them for distribution gratis, and also for ask them for distribution gratis, and also for ask them remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practish and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

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Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minieties are authorised to rece The following gentle al Committee, but are not debts of the paper, viz:-

WM. LLOYD VOL. XXV.

REFUGE OF O [From the Ceredo Creson hayer's Virginian settlement

Theyer's Virginian settleme.
A correspondent and frie critical letter, and among conduct of the Crescent, sered at abolitionists. He certed to may take offence them in here to help but The term abolitionist is nespondent as it is by the wany other readers who have against a politicians, major of politicians, major of the property of the certes of the anguage of politicians, may ion. We very well know alled abolitionists by South any of them apply the tof the present national horoughly posted in New hat abolitionists in Massa f fanatics, knaves and for the property of the property f fanatics, knaves and toom om Republicans as they a ome have arged with good eparated wider by their p han the Democrats and ab-onest, order loving and c Massachusetts will have no Inssachusetts will have in ionists. They are headed heodore Parker, both able uperior scholar. They are f thought and study, stra ionate temperaments, the uided in public and private than it seems to them desir hen it seems to them desir. composed of disappointed inded married women, me brains, and men of no pri dels, apostates from profesarchers after 'new thing hem are noted for a generious belief. Their preactery honest man. They pnion, destruction of religions of the ministers of the profesarches. ilation of the ministers ot reformers; they offer no nt evils, but counsel destr

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society. They say our na

The abolitionists in forms

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etrines, but they en, slander the churche en, slander the churche orship, and do whatever el disrespect for religious wo spel, and a prejudice agai ey called their first duty. lerated for years, who, in a harangues in this way: are and the members is a dian thieves; they are robb s, and I will prove it to y uage in the towns and vir a number of years. An umber of years. specting some great and great in their addresses from ainded hearers would id. And so they got a few ere, and were tolerated by unity, with the understar ould fail of their design if ] we been pretty nearly left ad are not so strong in ne ey were ten years ago.
Such is the class of persor
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That influence they can when have any influence in ad only evil, and their aid of be worth a thought.

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class whose preachings are bligation to select dainty ath, for the sake of indi isapprehension of the terrishonest use made of it b tor to mistify his meaning We are not able to per-lould be alarmed at the sens a the one hand, or pro-sk reaching politics is not ou uestions that admit of arg ave nothing to do with.

ave nothing to do with.

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est interests of free labor a ent, we have not a shadow dmiss of no arguments.

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as known them in Massaching of all good men who ha nous doctrines and seen the if ye do not desire to work wind do not believe any true SHALL MASSACHUSETTS I sat question is put in Brotl at week. As there may be a exact way in which the to be liberated according t

norable Senate and The undersigned, citizens of undersigned, citizens of ully ask you to enact that meld as a slave, shall be delifted on the court, State or Federal, with any one claiming him on service or labor' to such clime of the Slave States of the That's nullification, out a

One of the most inter acts in the history of the heacts in the history of the hence, from time to time, on the public mind, constitute which infect society with not physical condition is occasionated by the moral epidemics and, it becomes morbidly subject; it runs into the most teems to lose all sense, reachibits the symptoms of the prevailing sentiment in regard to the negro race of the prevailing sentiment in regard to the negro race The prevailing sentiment in legard to the negro race c ustration of these intellectu